

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***China**Vol I No 128**2 July 1984***PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS****NORTHEAST ASIA**

Officials Meet DPRK Economic Delegation	D 1
Li Peng on Ties	D 1
Hu Yaobang Remarks	D 1
Chen Pixian, Delegation Return From DPRK	D 1
Hao Jianxiu Meets DPRK Journalists Group	D 2
Japan-PRC Nongovernmental Meeting Ends	D 2
Deng Xiaoping on Development	D 2
Zhao Ziyang at Reception	D 3
Wang Zhen Speaks	D 4
Wang Zhen Meets Komeito Delegation From Japan	D 5
Shakeup Reported in Mongolian Provincial Parties	D 5

**SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC**

Liaowang Publishes Deng's Views on Hong Kong	[2 Jul]	E 1
ASEAN Said Harmed by SRV-Soviet Alliance		E 3
Ji Pengfei Meets Hong Kong Stockbrokers		E 4

**WESTERN EUROPE**

Malta's Foreign Minister Visits China 28-30 Jun	G 1
Feted by Wu Xueqian	G 1
Meets Zhao Ziyang	G 2
Ends Beijing Visit	G 2
President Kiprianou of Cyprus Arrives in Shanghai	G 3
Seen Off by Li Xiannian	G 3
Visits Guangdong Province	G 3
Departs for Hong Kong	G 4
PRC Delegation Attends Spanish Communist Rally	G 4

**EASTERN EUROPE**

Qian Qichen Leaves CSSR for USSR 30 Jun	H 1
Yang Dezhi Gives Banquet for SFRY Army Delegation	H 1
Hungary's Lazar, Chen Muhua Meet 29 Jun	H 1
Chen Muhua Holds Trade Talks in Poland	H 2
Meets Ozdowski	H 2
Signs Economic Pact	H 2
Polish Reportage [cross-reference]	H 2

**MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA**

Li Xiannian Meets Incoming Mauritanian Envoy	I 1
Benin Foreign Minister Leaves Guangzhou 26 Jun	I 1
Mozambican Agricultural Delegation Feted 30 Jun	I 1

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Further Coverage of Zhang Aiping in Canada	J 1
Discusses Arms Purchases	J 1
Responds on Soviet Threat [AFP]	J 1
Leaves for Niagara Falls	J 1
Wu Xueqian Attends Venezuelan Embassy Reception	J 2
Ecuadoran Congress Delegation Arrives	J 2
Feted 1 Jul	J 3

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC Founding Anniversary Celebrated in Beijing	K 1
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial [1 Jul]	K 1
Celebration Held	K 3
Party Recruitment Viewed	K 4
Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao at Tianjin CPC Meeting	K 5
Peng Zhen Speaks at Meeting	K 5
Deng Yingchao Addresses Meeting	K 8
Yang Dezhi Discusses Accelerating Army Reform	K 9
Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli Speak on Navy Construction	K 11
Navy To Boost Fighting Capacity at Sea	K 12
Role of Intellectuals in Air Force CPC Praised	K 12
Commentator Urges Remuneration for Intellectuals	K 13
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Jun]	
Rectification Commission Issues Circular No 9	K 14
CPC Regulations on Educating Cadres in Theory	K 17
Commentator Discusses Shielding Shortcomings	K 20
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Jun]	
Xi Zhongxun Views Treatment of Younger Generation	K 21
[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Jun]	
Deng Xiaoping Writes Name of Memorial Hall	K 21

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Fujian CPC Holds Party Rectification Meeting	O 1
XINHUA RIBAO Calls for Rooting Out Factionalism [19 Jun]	O 2
Jiangxi's Bai Dongcai Addresses Intellectuals	O 4

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Holds Forum To Mark CPC Anniversary	P 1
Guangxi People's Congress Holds Plenary Meeting	P 1
Guangxi Issues Regulations on Rural Economy	P 1
Henan Party Organs Carry Out Rectification	P 2
Hubei CPC Holds Meeting on Intellectual Policy	P 4
Mao Zhiyong Attends Close of Hunan CPPCC Session	P 5
Hunan Radio Urges Eliminating Leftist Influence	P 5

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Special Policies for Farming, Stockraising in Xizang	Q 1
--	-----

## NORTH REGION

Tianjin's Chen Weida Attends CPC Meeting	R 1
Chen Weida Addresses Meeting	R 1
Lauds Deng Yingchao Speech	R 1
Units Discuss Reform, Progress	R 2
Chen Weida Hears Report	R 2
Peng Zhen Attends Meeting	R 3
Chen Weida at Closing Session	R 3

## NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang's Li Lian Visits Young Pioneers	S 1
Jilin's Qiang Xiaochi Attends CPC Conference	S 1
Addresses Meeting	S 1
Work Conference Ends	S 2
Jilin Party Rectification Group Holds Meeting	S 3
Liaoning's Guo Feng Addresses New Party Members	S 4
Briefs: Heilongjiang Power Production; Heilongjiang Wharf Construction	S 4

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Kuomintang Shelling From Jinmen Kills One 27 Jun	U 1
--	-----

## TAIWAN

Defense Ministry Denies Charge of KMT Shelling	V 1
Spokesman on PRC Overture, U.S. Arms Aid	V 1

I. 2 Jul 84

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

OFFICIALS MEET DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Li Peng on Ties

OW291251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng here today described relations between China and Korea as "of mutual support and help" and hoped for greater cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

Li Peng made the remarks at a meeting with a government economic delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Chong Song-nam said he was impressed by the remarkable progress China achieved in her modernization drive since 1978. He wished the Chinese people still greater progress.

Hu Yaobang Remarks

OW300802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today that China and Korea share weal and woe. "We supported each other in the past. We are now supporting each other and will go on supporting each other in the future and live in friendship for generations to come," he added.

He made these remarks at a meeting here this morning with a government economic delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs.

Hu Yaobang expressed satisfaction with the progress made in Sino-Korean discussions on cooperative mining of coal. He hoped for quick results in the cooperation. The Chinese party general secretary congratulated President Kim Il-song on his recent successful visit abroad, and asked Minister Chong Song-nam to convey his cordial regards to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

The Korean minister said that during his China visit he had witnessed the great achievements made by the Chinese people in their modernization drive. He hoped to increase cooperation in coal exploitation and technical equipment with China.

Chong Song-nam conveyed to Hu Yaobang regards from President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Gao Yangwen, Chinese minister of coal industry, was present at the meeting.

CHEN PIXIAN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM DPRK

OW011204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the National People's Congress led by Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, returned here this morning at the end of a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



Chen Pixian was greeted by Peng Chong and Wang Hanbin, vice-chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Zhaoguo, director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; and leading members of departments concerned, as well as Kim Chan-ku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here.

Chen Pixian and his party arrived in Korea on June 22. During their stay there they toured Pyongyang, Hamhung and Wonsan where they visited Mangyongdae, former residence of President Kim Il-sung, accompanied by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly. They also visited factories, enterprises and cultural establishments, watched the famous Korean opera "A Flower Girl", and visited Mount Kumgang-san.

The Chinese delegation was warmly greeted and accorded friendly hospitality by the Korean people wherever they went. On June 29 a farewell banquet was given by the delegation at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Both guests and hosts expressed satisfaction to the visit, wishing Sino-Korean friendship and the friendly relations between the NPC of China and the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea ever growing.

#### HAO JIANXIU MEETS DPRK JOURNALISTS GROUP

OW291233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Korean Journalists' Union led by its vice-chairman, Yun Kyong-taek.

#### JAPAN-PRC NONGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ENDS

##### Deng Xiaoping on Development

OW301126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission explained China's development plan and path here today when he met with a group of Japanese non-governmental figures.

The visitors, who had spent the past four days discussing Sino-Japanese relations and international issues with their Chinese counterpart, asked Deng to outline China's future development.

Deng Xiaoping said that it is of great importance for China to adhere to Marxism, to the integration of Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution and to socialism. "Marxism attaches greatest importance to the development of the productive forces," he said.

Communist society should put to practice the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need", Deng explained. This called for fullest development of the productive forces and abundance of social wealth. That is why the most fundamental task in the period of socialism is to develop the productive forces, he added. Poverty has nothing to do with socialism, still less with communism, Deng went on. The superiority of socialism should be manifested in the gradual improvement of the people's material life.

Deng Xiaoping stressed that if China should take the capitalist road instead of the socialist road, only a very small fraction of the people could get rich while the overwhelming majority would stay in poverty. "The Chinese people will all enjoy a comparatively well-off life at the end of this century, when China attains the goal of averaging 800 U.S. dollars in per-capita income, thanks to the socialist principle of distribution.

Speaking of China's economic policies, Deng said that it would not do for the Chinese to build up the country behind closed doors in the present-day world. To speed up economic growth, the Chinese Government pursued the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. "We welcome foreign entrepreneurs to invest in China," he reiterated. Deng said: "Practice in the past five years shows that we are on the right track. This enhances our confidence."

Turning to Sino-Japanese relations, Deng Xiaoping said that the second meeting of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Figures, which closed yesterday, symbolized the growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation were not only of great significance today but would also exert an influence on the future of the two countries and their coming generations, he noted.

In the 20 years before the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic ties, he said, bilateral relations grew through the non-governmental channels. Governmental cooperation alone, without non-governmental exchanges, could not provide a solid basis for bilateral relations.

Among those present at the meeting were Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Xia Yan, president of the China-Japan friendship association, Wang Zhaoguo, China's chief representative on the Committee for China-Japan Friendship in the 21st Century. Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori was also on hand. The Japanese guests left here this afternoon on a tour of Xinjiang, Guangzhou and Hainan Island.

#### Zhao Ziyang at Reception

OW291619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Committee of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Figures held a reception here today to mark the successful close of the council's second meeting.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended the reception and expressed warm congratulations to the meeting on behalf of his government. He said the development of long-term and stable friendly cooperation between China and Japan depended on the concerted efforts of the two governments as well as the non-governmental figures, friendly mass organizations and people of the two countries. The Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Figures has made great strides forward in this direction, said Zhao, adding: "I deeply esteem you for this."

Wang Zhen, chairman of the Chinese committee, and Masayoshi Ito, representative of the Japanese committee, spoke at the reception. All those present had cordial talks and toasted the continuing growth of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

## Wang Zhen Speaks

OW291942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- The second meeting of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Figures was hailed as a success by both sides when it closed here today.

Addressing the closing ceremony in the Great Hall of the People, Wang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation, said that during the four-day meeting, both parties had engaged in deep and wide-ranging discussions on matters of mutual concern. These included Sino-Japanese relations, the international situation, economic cooperation, science and technological exchanges, educational contacts and a reform of written language.

Both parties agreed to set up a China-Japan non-governmental science and technology co-operation commission and to build a center for scientific and technological exchanges. The meeting had achieved concrete results and expected objectives, Wang said. He announced that the third meeting of the council would be held in Japan.

Haruo Okada, representative of the Japanese committee, said in his speech that the meeting had been an unprecedented feat in the history of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Both sides had had a frank exchange of views in the spirit of seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones, and had achieved substantial success. He said that the guiding principles for peoples' exchanges of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability, as put forth by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, should always be observed.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1413 GMT on 29 June carries an item on the session which adds: "Haruo Okada remarked that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's proposal that the 'five stresses and four beauties' (five stresses mean stressing friendship, mutual benefits, good faith, courtesy, and discipline; four beauties mean beauty of manner, moral character, language, and bearing) should be promoted in developing the work of Sino-Japanese friendship, should be regarded as the norms for the Japanese and Chinese peoples' exchanges and should always be observed just as the four principles for Sino-Japanese relations, namely "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability."]

Wang Bingnan, deputy head of the Chinese delegation and president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, read a letter from Deng Yingchao, advisor to the Chinese committee of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Figures, hailing the success of the meeting.

Deng Yingchao, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said the meeting would produce positive influences on furthering the promotion of Sino-Japanese cooperation and exchanges in various fields as well as safeguarding world peace. She hoped the meeting would become a permanent and regular contributor to friendship between the two countries, and that this would last for generations.

Saying that the meeting was held at a time when Sino-Japanese friendly relations and cooperation had entered a new historical period, Huan Xiang, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, summarised the meeting's discussions that both sides held the meeting was of great significance and beneficial to the deepening of mutual understanding and friendship and furthering the close peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan towards the 21st century. It was also vital in promoting the wide range co-operation and exchanges between young people of the two countries in all fields and in safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Present at the closing ceremony were Zhou Peiyuan, Fei Xiaotong and Zhao Puchu, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Masayoshi Ito and Takashi Mukaibo, representatives of the Japanese committee; Wang Zhaoguo, China's chief representative on the Committee of China-Japan Friendship in the 21st Century; Chinese members of the council, and members of the Chinese and Japanese delegations to the meeting and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori.

Tonight, the Japanese committee of the council gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People. Present were Wang Zhen and Wang Bingnan. Wang Zhen, on behalf of the CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, presented the Japanese committee with a picture album of Chinese scenery.

#### WANG ZHEN MEETS KOMEITO DELEGATION FROM JAPAN

OW290927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this morning with a large group of young Japanese on a tour organized by the Komeito (Clean Government Party) of Japan. He had a cordial conversation with the youngsters, who are led by Naohiko Ookubo, member of the Executive Committee of the Japanese party. Present at the meeting was Kelongmu Pawudong, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee and vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation.

#### SHAKEUP REPORTED IN MONGOLIAN PROVINCIAL PARTIES

OW261233 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] According to a XINHUA report from Ulaanbaatar, the Supervisory Committee of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party recently made decisions to dismiss Jigmedsuren, second secretary of the Arhangay provincial Party Committee, from the party membership; to impose the party's serious warnings on Lhagbaa, first vice governor of the province and concurrently chairman of the provincial Planning Committee; and to dismiss both of them from their posts at the same time. Mongolia's NAYN AMIDRAL monthly reported that Jigmedsuren and Lhagbaa separately embezzled state funds and property, held drinking parties, were morally degenerate, violated the guiding principles of life in the party, were derelict of duty in their work, and had other intolerable serious shortcomings. Furthermore, early this year the Mongolian Party Central Committee's Political Bureau and Supervisory Committee separately imposed a serious warning and dismissal from post on Choyjil, first secretary of Central Province; and served a warning on Jalbaa, member of the Secretariat of that province, and others.



LIAOWANG PUBLISHES DENG'S VIEWS ON HONG KONG

OW301410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- No 27 issue of LIAOWANG to be published on 2 July carries a report entitled "The Chinese Government's Policy Toward Hong Kong Is Firm and Persistent," which describes the meetings between Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, and a Hong Kong industry and commerce visiting group and well-known Hong Kong personages Zhong Zhiyuan, Deng Lianru, and Li Guowei, which took place on 22 and 23 June, respectively. The following is a reprint in full text of the report:

As the magnificent Great Hall of the People was bathed in the bright sunshine of early summer, Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the CPC Central Advisory Commission received two separate groups of people from Hong Kong in the hall on two successive days, 22 and 23 June. They were the Hong Kong industry and commerce visiting group led by Tang Xiangqian, chairman of the Hong Kong Industrial Federation; Tang Jiqian, chairman of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce; Ni Shaojie, chairman of the Hong Kong Association of Chinese Factories and Firms; and well-known Hong Kong personages Zhong Shiyuan, Deng Lianru, and Li Guowei.

In high spirits at the age of nearly 80, Deng Xiaoping talked briskly to the people from Hong Kong at two separate meetings which totaled more than 3 hours. During the meetings, he reiterated the Chinese Government's principled stand on the Hong Kong issue. He answered in explicit terms a number of questions asked by the guests and explained in detail the Chinese Government's principles and policies.

#### The Policy Toward Hong Kong Will Not Change

In reply to the Hong Kong guests' question about whether or not China would change its policy toward Hong Kong, Deng Xiaoping's answer was simple and straightforward: The stand, principles, and policies taken by the Chinese Government for settling the Hong Kong issue are firm and persistent.

Deng Xiaoping said: We have time and again stated that after our government resumes exercising sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, the present socioeconomic system there will continue; the laws currently in force will remain basically unchanged; the lifestyle will continue in its present form; its status as a free port and international trade and financial center will also remain unchanged; and it will be able to continue to maintain and develop economic relations with other countries and regions. We have also stated time and again that apart from stationing troops there, Beijing will not dispatch cadres to work in the government of the Hong Kong special administrative region, and this policy will not change, either. We will station troops there for the purpose of defending our national security, and not for interfering in the internal affairs of Hong Kong. Our policy toward Hong Kong will remain unchanged for 50 years, and we mean what we say.

He said: In recent years, China has continuously eliminated "leftist" errors and effective results have been achieved after 5 and 1/2 years of effort. It is precisely under such circumstances that we have made the proposal for two systems in one country for settling the Hong Kong and the Taiwan issues.

Deng Xiaoping stressed: We discussed the policy for two systems in one country for several years. It is now approved by the NPC. Some people worry whether this policy will change. I say it will not change. The core of the matter is whether this policy is correct or not. If it is correct it will not be changed. If it is not correct it may change.

Who can change China's current policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy? If it is changed, the living standard of 80 percent of the Chinese people will be lowered, thus losing the support of 80 percent of the people. Therefore, the decisive factor should be whether the policy is correct or not. If our policy is correct and approved by the people, it will not be changed.

#### The Proposal for Two Systems in One Country Is Good for Settling the Issue

Explaining the policy for two systems in one country, Deng Xiaoping said: Our proposal for two systems to be practiced side by side in the People's Republic of China takes into consideration the actual conditions in China, and has drawn worldwide attention. China not only has the problem of Hong Kong, it also has the problem of Taiwan. What is the solution to this problem? Is it for socialism to swallow up Taiwan, or for the "Three Principles of the People" preached by Taiwan to swallow up the mainland? The answer is that neither can swallow up the other. If the problem cannot be solved peacefully then it must be solved by force. This would do neither side any good. Reunification of the country is the aspiration of the whole nation. If it cannot be reunified in 100 years, then it will be reunified in 1,000 years. In my opinion, the only solution to this problem is to practice two systems in one country. There is a series of world problems facing the option of a peaceful or non-peaceful solution. In any case, a solution has to be found. New problems require new solutions.

Deng Xiaoping said: The policy of "two systems in one country" we have adopted to solve the Hong Kong issue is based entirely on realities and is not a product of sudden impulse; nor is it a sleight of hand. The successful settlement of the Hong Kong issue may serve as an example offering useful clues to solutions to many international questions.

Deng Xiaoping emphatically said: We can take a look at world history to see if any government has ever pursued such an enlightened policy as that of China. What Western country in the history of capitalism has ever done so?

#### Hong Kong Residents Can Govern Hong Kong Well

Discussing some people's disbelief in Hong Kong residents' ability to govern Hong Kong well, Deng Xiaoping said: Not to believe in the Chinese people's ability to administer Hong Kong well is a concept left over from the old colonialists. He said: Foreigners have looked down upon the Chinese people and insulted China over the past century and a half. China's image has been remolded since the founding of the PRC. The image of China today was not created by the government of the Qing Dynasty, not by the northern warlords, nor by Chiang Kai-shek and his family. It was changed by the PRC. All Chinese at least have a sense of pride in the Chinese nation, no matter what clothes they wear and what positions they stand for. Hong Kong residents have this sense of national pride, too.

Deng Xiaoping said: Hong Kong residents have the ability to govern Hong Kong well. They should have confidence in this. The prosperity of Hong Kong in the past was achieved mainly by Hong Kong residents, most of whom were Chinese. The Chinese are no less intelligent than foreigners. They are by no means short of talent. We should not think only foreigners can do well. We should be confident that we Chinese can do just as well.

Deng Xiaoping said: It is not a true reflection of the Hong Kong residents' viewpoint to say that Hong Kong people lack confidence. He said: The contents of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue have not been disclosed yet. Thus, many Hong Kong residents do not understand the policies of the central government.

They will have confidence once they fully understand these policies. Our policies for settling the Hong Kong issue were declared in Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report and were approved by the NPC. They are a very serious matter. If some people still raise the problem of confidence and have no faith in the PRC and the Chinese Government, then there is nothing else we can say to them. We believe that Hong Kong residents can govern Hong Kong well and that foreigners' rule should be discontinued; otherwise, Hong Kong residents will never go along.

#### Hong Kong Governed by Hong Kong Residents With Patriotic Chinese as the Main Body

Asked by the Hong Kong personages about the implications of governing by Hong Kong residents and about who among the Hong Kong residents will govern Hong Kong, Deng Xiaoping said: There is a question of demarcation line and criterion with regard to the governing of Hong Kong by Hong Kong residents. The criterion is that Hong Kong should be administered by Hong Kong residents with patriotic Chinese as the main body. The main elements of the future Hong Kong Government will be patriots. Of course, other people can also be accommodated and foreigners can also be invited as advisers. Who are patriots? The criterion of a patriot is respect for the nation, earnest and sincere support for the motherland in resuming the power to exercise its sovereignty over Hong Kong, and refrainment from harming Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. People who meet these requirements are patriots -- whether they believe in capitalism, feudalism, or even slavery. We do not require them all to favor China's socialist system, but only ask them to love the motherland and Hong Kong.

#### Do Well the Work During the Period of Transition to 1997

In his conversation with the Hong Kong personages, Deng Xiaoping also discussed the question of the 13-year transition period which Hong Kong residents are concerned about. He said: There are 13 years left before 1997. The problems in the transition period should be solved step by step from now on. First, major fluctuations or setbacks should be avoided and Hong Kong's prosperity and stability should be maintained. Second, conditions should be created for Hong Kong residents to take over the government smoothly. People from all walks of life in Hong Kong should work to this end.

#### ASEAN SAID HARMED BY SRV-SOVIET ALLIANCE

OWO10650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese-Soviet "strategic alliance" formed in 1978 is the root cause of tension and turbulence in Southeast Asia and gravely threatens the security of Kampuchea, the ASEAN states and China. This is said in a signed article of the 27th issue of the weekly OUTLOOK which will be off the press Monday.

The article says that in the past two years, the Chinese and Soviet vice-foreign ministers have held four rounds of talks on normalization of relations between the two countries. But on the issue of the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the Soviet Union has stubbornly refused to cease supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea and their anti-Chinese activities on the ground that are "not detrimental to the interests of third countries."

"Naturally", it says "amelioration of Sino-Soviet relations should not be detrimental to any third country's interests."



"But herein lies the crux of the matter. The Soviet Union takes Vietnam as a foothold and advance base in its southward strategy, whereas Hanoi depends on Soviet backing in its unbridled aggression against Kampuchea, frantic anti-China activities and ruthless pursuance of regional hegemonism. Such relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are detrimental to the interests of third countries -- Kampuchea, the ASEAN states and China."

The article says that aggression against Kampuchea and anti-China activities in the past five years and more have landed Hanoi in a profound economic crisis. They also run counter to the aspirations of the Vietnamese people who, after several decades of war, long for peace. At the same time, it is futile for the Soviet Union to support the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. A fact obvious to all is that the unity and harmony of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have been strengthening steadily and the anti-Vietnamese Patriotic Armed Forces growing ever stronger. Profound changes have taken place in the situations of both belligerents in favor of the Kampuchean Armed Forces and people. The support for Vietnam can bring nothing good to the Soviet Union but harm to the third countries' interests and the peace and security of Asia and the world.

In conclusion, the article says, "China sincerely wishes to live in amity with her neighbors and to establish and develop normal relations with all countries in her effort to safeguard peace in Asia and the world. She is realistic with regard to her relations with the Soviet Union and Vietnam and makes no harsh demand. An end to the aggression in Kampuchea and to the anti-China activities is to the best interest of Vietnam who has been in war for nearly forty years; an end to the support for Vietnamese aggression and expansion is conducive to normalizing Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese relations and to defusing tension and safeguarding regional and world peace. This is the universal wish of the people. May the Hanoi and Moscow leaders give it careful consideration and reach a decision."

#### JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG STOCKBROKERS

OW301248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial talk with a delegation from the Hong Kong Stockbrokers Association led by chairman of the association Sunny Ng here this afternoon.

MALTA'S FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CHINA 28-30 JUN

Feted by Wu Xueqian

OW291902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that "the Chinese Government and people have unswervingly supported the Maltese Government in its pursuance of a neutral and non-aligned policy and supported the Maltese peoples various efforts to safeguard peace and stability in the Mediterranean."

Wu, also Chinese state councillor, said this in his toast at a banquet given by him in honor of the visiting Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona here this evening.

He pointed out that "both China and Malta want a long period of peaceful international environment for our respective nation-building. We have always supported and sympathized with each other in international affairs and in our domestic economic development."

Wu said, "Thanks to the efforts of the Maltese Government, the ministerial meeting of non-aligned Mediterranean members is to be held this September in Valletta. We wish the conference new success in strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries, in opposing aggression and expansion of the superpowers and Israel and in maintaining peace and security in the Mediterranean."

He noted that since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Malta, friendly relations between the two countries had made smooth development and economic cooperation had yielded good results. "We hope to develop further the existing friendly relations and cooperation between us through our joint efforts and on the basis of the principle of independence, mutual benefit and mutual understanding," he said. In his speech, Trigona said: "The warmth and sincerity of your welcome to me on my fourth visit to China offers yet another reminder of the close ties of friendship and cooperation which have been forged between our two countries over the last thirteen years."

On the current situation of the Mediterranean, he said that the region continues to be plagued by the harmful effects of super-power military presence and confrontation. "This is leading towards a dangerous and spiralling military build-up in our area. It is also seriously inhibiting the equitable and lasting resolution of local conflicts," he added.

The Maltese foreign minister stressed: "For the last thirteen years Malta has tenaciously striven to reverse this dangerous evolution in our region."

"Together all Mediterranean countries need to find a way to resolve the problems of their region, in particular the intolerable plight of the Palestinian and of the Lebanese peoples, to ensure that our closed sea should not be transformed into a vast arsenal," he said.

I. 2 Jul 84

G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

He told his Chinese counterpart that "it is in the light of continuing close cooperation between our two countries, that I have come here to consult with you in depth about the further efforts we intend to take in the near future in pursuit of our national and regional objectives for peace and progress ."

#### Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW301144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China appreciated the efforts made by Malta to preserve peace and stability in the Mediterranean.

At a meeting with Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona here this afternoon, the premier said that China supported the meeting of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean to be held in Malta. He wished the meeting a success.

Trigona said that Malta and China should open up new areas of bilateral economic and technical cooperation while promoting the existing forms of cooperation.

Premier Zhao fell in with this view, saying that cooperation between China and Malta was fruitful and China would continue to attach importance to its cooperation with Malta.

#### Ends Beijing Visit

OW301853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has always supported the Labor Party Government of Malta in its efforts to close down foreign military bases in Malta and its non-aligned and neutral foreign policy.

Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona made these remarks here this evening before he left for home at the end of his three-day visit to Beijing.

Interviewed by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and CHINA DAILY at the airport, he called his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and his counterpart Wu Xueqian satisfactory. They discussed means to maintain peace and stability in the Mediterranean and agreed on many international issues.

Although China was a distant country, its support for Malta was conducive to the peace and stability of the Mediterranean, he said.

During his visit Mr Trigona also spoke with leaders of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the China State Shipbuilding Corporation about the economic and technical cooperation between Malta and China. He said that Malta would build two ships for China and China would help Malta with harbor construction. Malta built two 5,700-ton oil tankers for China in the 1970s.

I. 2 Jul 84

G 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

The Maltese Foreign Minister also talked with officials of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee about the development of relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Maltese Labor Party.

He was seen off at the airport by Zhou Nan, Chinese assistant foreign minister, and Clifford Borg-Marks, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Maltese Embassy in Beijing.

PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU OF CYPRUS ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Seen Off by Li Xiannian

OW291444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Shanghai, June 29 (XINHUA) -- President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus and Mrs Kiprianou arrived here from Beijing by air in the company of Chinese Minister of Commerce Liu Yi and his wife today.

This morning Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei went to the state guesthouse to see them off.

In a cordial conversation, Li told President Kiprianou that his China visit helped consolidate and further the friendly relations between China and Cyprus. "Our two countries should cooperate more closely on a wider scale and work together to preserve world peace," he noted.

Kiprianou responded by saying: "We'll do our utmost to develop bilateral relations in all sphere. That is good to both sides. We should increase contacts as well."

President, Mrs Kiprianou and their party were greeted at the airport by the Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan.

This evening, the Shanghai People's Government held a banquet welcoming the Cypriot guests.

This afternoon, Mrs Kiprianou, Foreign Minister Yioryios Iacovou and Mrs Iakovou, and Cypriot Ambassador to China Procopis Vanezis visited the Shanghai carpet factory.

Visits Guangdong Province

OW301940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Guangzhou, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, Mrs Kiprianou and their party this afternoon visited Chencun village, Shunde County in Guangdong Province's Pearl River Delta.

The Cypriot guests were told that the village's industrial and agricultural output last year was 46.95 million U.S. dollars and the annual income per person 400 U.S. dollars.

The president said that he was very impressed with these achievements and that his current visit to China would help promote friendship and cooperation between China and Cyprus.

I. 2 Jul 84

G 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

The Cypriot guests visited Chencun electric fan factory and a household specialising in flower growing.

This evening, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a welcoming banquet for President Kyprianou and his party.

The Cypriot guests arrived in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong, this morning by special plane from Shanghai with Minister of Commerce Liu Yi and his wife. They were greeted at the airport by the provincial Governor Liang Lingguang and his wife.

#### Departs for Hong Kong

OW011216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Guangzhou, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and Mrs Kiprianou and their party concluded their 6-day official visit to China and left here for home via Hong Kong by air this morning.

Seeing off the Cypriot guests at the airport were Minister of Commerce Liu Yi and his wife, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan and his wife, Guangdong Provincial Governor Liang Lingguang and his wife, and Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Li Heng.

#### PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS SPANISH COMMUNIST RALLY

OW011448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Madrid, June 30 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Gerardo Iglesias today reiterated his party's determination to follow an independent line and reject tutelage of whatever description.

Speaking at the annual fiesta rally attended by some 100,000 people here, Iglesias also called on party members to work for the consolidation of the party.

He said that the party's international policy is aimed at bringing about a "progressive Spain which rejects the concept of limited sovereignty and all great power manifestations wherever they come from, and oppose military blocs and arms races."

The Spanish Communist Party, he added, will firmly stand by the peoples of the world in striving for independence and progress, for a new pattern of international relations, whereby the rights of every people are respected, for a new international economic order, and for the independence of Europe.

Party Chairperson Dolores Ibarruri attended the rally. Also present were delegations from dozens of countries, including a Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of CPC.

The Spanish Communist Party instituted the fiesta as an annual event since 1972 to promote the unity of the party and raise funds for party activities. This year's fiesta started yesterday and will last through Sunday.



QIAN QICHEN LEAVES CSSR FOR USSR 30 JUN

OW301559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Prague, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here today for Moscow after talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart Svoboda on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. During his four-day stay here Qian also visited the Slovak area and met with Czechoslovak First Vice Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek.

YANG DEZHI GIVES BANQUET FOR SFRY ARMY DELEGATION

OW291757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here tonight in honor of a delegation from the Yugoslav People's Army.

The delegation, headed by General Veljko Kadijevic, military and economic assistant to the federal secretary for national defense, arrived here on Thursday as guests of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. Yang engaged in cordial conversation with the visitors before the banquet.

In his toast, Yang said friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav people and Armed Forces was established on a solid foundation of Marxism and proletarian internationalism; therefore, it had great vitality. The two armies had already formed sincere and comradely cooperative links, and the Chinese Army would work hard to advance this fine relationship.

Gen Kadijevic said that their visit was part of the continuing development of Sino-Yugoslav friendship. He hoped the existing good relations would be expanded by exchange of visits.

Also present at the banquet were Xu Xin, PLA deputy chief of General Staff, and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR, CHEN MUHUA MEET 29 JUN

OW300208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0040 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar met with Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade at the House of National Assembly this morning.

This morning, Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, also met with Chen. They exchanged views on the party relations and the economic and trade relations between the two countries. Chen Muhua is leaving for Poland tonight after a six-day visit to Hungary during which she signed an agreement on Sino-Hungarian economic and technological cooperation with Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress.

CHEN MUHUA HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN POLAND

Meets Ozdowski

OW300218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade of China, arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of Vice-Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Jerzy Ozdowski and Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

Chen will hold talks with them on the existing economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries and prospects of its expansion. Chen arrived here after a visit to Hungary. It is a return visit after Nestorowicz visited China last December.

Signs Economic Pact

OW010244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 30 (XINHUA) -- China and Poland signed here today an agreement on economic and technological cooperation and a protocol on establishing a China-Poland Mixed Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The agreement and protocol were signed by Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz. Present on the occasion were Polish Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski and Chinese Ambassador to Poland Yu Hongliang.

Chen Muhua told Polish reporters after the signing ceremony that she believes the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Poland will enter a new phase with the development of their economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation.

Obodowski told XINHUA that there exist great potentialities in Poland's cooperation in various fields with China. With the setting up of the mixed committee, the scope of cooperation between the two countries will expand remarkably, he said.

The signing of the two documents was hailed by the Polish press. The POLSKA AGENCJA PRASOWA said in a commentary that the prospects for Poland-China economic relations will be "brilliant."

Polish Reportage

For Polish reportage on the visit to Poland by Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, including the signing of a long-term trade agreement with Poland, see the Poland section of the 2 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.



LI XIANNIAN MEETS INCOMING MAURITANIAN ENVOY

OW300830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian this morning received the credentials presented by new Mauritanian Ambassador to China Diagana Youssouf. Han Xu, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion. The ambassador arrived in Beijing June 22.

BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES GUANGZHOU 26 JUN

OW261040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Guangzhou, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Tiamiou Adjibade, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin, and his party left here by air today for home via Hong Kong at the end of a friendly visit to China.

The Benin guests arrived here yesterday afternoon from Shanghai. Yang Li, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, gave a dinner for them in the evening. While in Guangzhou, Adjibade and his party inspected a hotel, a Guangzhou-Hong Kong joint venture, and went sightseeing in the city.

MOZAMBICAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION FETED 30 JUN

OW302132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, gave a dinner here this evening for a visiting agricultural and hydraulic delegation from Mozambique led by Rui Gonzalez, secretary of state for agriculture and hydraulics.

He Kang said that the two farms set up in Mozambique developed with Chinese technical help epitomize the friendly cooperation between the two governments in the past decade. Chinese technicians were sent to help Mozambique grow vegetables, he added.

He expressed the belief that the current visit would expand the scope of cooperation in agriculture.

Gonzalez said in his toast that at a time when Mozambicans were working energetically to build up a new state many Chinese technicians were rendering assistance.

Lopes Tembe Ndelana, Mozambican ambassador to China, was among the guests.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The visitors will inspect the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Center for Integrated Fish Farming run by the United Nations in Wuxi City and visit an irrigation project, small hydroelectric power stations and agricultural research institutes.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ZHANG AIPING IN CANADA

## Discusses Arms Purchases

OW300725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa June 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping said here today that China "does not rely on the purchase of weapons from abroad" for its national defense. "That has been our constant policy," Zhang told reporters during his tour of the Canadian Parliament. Zhang made the statement when asked if China will purchase weapons or military equipment from Canada.

The defense minister explained, however, that China and Canada can develop their military exchange and military technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit. He added that China can learn from Canada's experience in military training.

Asked how long it will take China to modernize its defense, Zhang said it depends on the country's economic strength. "Our economy is developing day by day, and in the next five to 10 years we expect to make greater achievements," he said.

Zhang also met today with Eymard Corbin, deputy speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, in the central block of the Parliament buildings.

Present were Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yu Zhan, Chinese ambassador to Canada, and Cai Mengsun, defense attache of the Chinese Embassy.

Yesterday, Zhang and Jean-Jacques Blais, Canadian national defense minister held talks on international affairs and issues of common concern.

## Responds on Soviet Threat

OW300202 Hong Kong AFP in English 0132 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa, June 29 (AFP) -- Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping said today that China wants to exchange information about modern military technology with Canada.

Mr Zhang, on a nine-day official visit to Canada, added that China was not interested in buying arms from Canada.

Responding to question about the Soviet threat to China, Mr Zhang said: "If they dare to launch aggression, we have the determination to wipe out intruders completely."

In talks in Ottawa, Mr Zhang has met Canadian Defense Minister Jean-Jacques Blais and the chief of the Canadian Army, Gen Gerard Theriault.

After leaving Ottawa, Mr Zhang plans to visit military installations near Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver.

## Leaves for Niagara Falls

OW301808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and his party left here this morning for the Niagara Falls to continue their visit in Canada after a three-day stay in Ottawa.

In a speech at a banquet given by Chinese Ambassador Yu Zhan here yesterday evening, the Chinese defense minister described as "successful and fruitful" the talks he had had with his Canadian hosts.

"Both sides expressed the wish to develop our military exchange and military technical cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit," Zhang told the gathering.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1835 GMT on 30 June carries a similar report on Zhang Aiping's departure from Ottawa. The XINHUA Chinese at this point adds: "He said: 'Our current visit will surely promote friendship between the peoples, governments and armies of China and Canada.'"]

Proposing a toast, Zhang recalled the history of the friendship between China and Canada which dates back several hundred years ago. "During the Second World War against fascism, many of our Canadian friends went to China and supported us in our struggle against Japanese fascists, outstanding among them was Dr Norman Bethune who sacrificed his life to the promotion of friendship between the people of our two countries," he said.

[The Beijing XINHUA Chinese version at this point adds: "He emphasized: 'We firmly believe that this historical friendly relationship will surely be further developed in the future.'"]

Attending the banquet were Canadian Defense Minister Jean-Jacques Blais, Vice-Foreign Minister Marcel Masse and Vice Chief of Staff of the Canadian Armed Forces Vice Adm D.N. Mainguy.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Zhang Zhan was also present.

Earlier, the Chinese defense minister met with Maurice Riel, speaker of the Senate, Eymard Corbin, deputy speaker of the House of Commons, and held talks with his Canadian counterpart and other senior Canadian officials.

During the rest of the visit which will take the Chinese group to Calgary, Victoria and Vancouver, they will visit military installations and institutions and bases there.

[The Beijing XINHUA Chinese version adds: "They will leave for home on 6 July."]

#### WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS VENEZUELAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW291639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Gustavo Dubuc Leon, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Venezuelan Embassy in Beijing, gave a reception here this evening marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Venezuela.

Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attended the reception. In their speeches, Dubuc and Wu Xueqian expressed satisfaction with the ever-growing relations between China and Venezuela.

Chinese artists performed song and dance programs at the reception.

#### ECUADORAN CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW301943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Ecuadorian National Congress led by President Gary Esparza Fabiani arrived here this evening on a week-long friendly visit to China.

The delegation is here at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

Gary Esparza Fabiani is the first Ecuadorian Congress president to visit China since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1980. He told XINHUA at the airport that the aim of his delegation's visit to China was to strengthen the friendly relations between the two peoples, and to return the visit of the NPC delegation led by its Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng to Ecuador last April.

The Ecuadorian visitors were greeted at the airport by Liao Hansheng, Xing Yimin, member of the NPC and member of the NPC Law Committee, Ding Guangen, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ecuadorian Ambassador to China Juan Manuel Aguirre.

Feted 1 Jul

OW011736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- China appreciates Ecuador's efforts to develop national economy and its independent and non-aligned foreign policy. Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, made this remark at a banquet given by the NPC Standing Committee here this evening in honor of a delegation from the Ecuadorian National Congress led by its President Gary Esparza Fabiani, which arrived here yesterday evening.

The Chinese people pay tribute to Ecuador for its efforts to adhere to the initial principles of the Nonaligned Movement and to oppose aggression and expansion, and its proposition for reforming irrational international economic order and promoting the integration of Latin America, he said.

Liao, who visited Ecuador in last April at the head of a NPC delegation, reviewed bilateral relations and expressed the hope for a lasting friendship between China and Ecuador. He said the Chinese Government and people attached great importance to the development of their friendly cooperation with the Ecuadorian Government and people.

The relations between China and Ecuador have been developing steadily since they established diplomatic ties in 1980, he noted. The visit of Ecuadorian President Osvaldo Hurtado to China last May has played an positive role in deepening the bilateral mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation, he said.

In his speech Esparza said that Ecuador is a peace-loving and non-aligned country and that it takes the aim of the UN Charter as its guiding principle for actions governing its relations with other countries. Noting that Ecuador and China share many similarities in their international policies, he said the common aspirations for safeguarding world peace and security has linked the two countries together. Both countries stand for disarmament, for prohibition of resorting to the use of force or the threat of force, and for the solution of international disputes by peaceful means, he added.

Speaking of the relations between the two countries since they established diplomatic relations, Esparza said bilateral relations have been enhanced and the relations between the two parliaments established. He said it is his hope that such relations would be regularized through the exchange of visits and by comparing notes in their legislative experience.

Prior to the banquet, Liao Hansheng met with Esparza and all members of the delegation. Present at the meeting and banquet were members of the NPC Standing Committee Fu Hao and Lin Liyun, and Ecuadorian Ambassador to China Juan Manuel Aguirre.



CPC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN BEIJING

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK021511 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 84 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Uphold High Standards in Party Rectification"]

[Text] Today marks the 63d anniversary of the birth of the Communist Party of China, and this year is the first year of party rectification at the central level and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional level. A man 63 years of age is an old man; for a proletarian party whose ultimate goal is the realization of communism, 63 years are but an episode in a long historic play which requires the efforts of many generations. Our cause is just unfolding and we have a great future. In this sense, our party is still quite young. The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee decided to launch overall party rectification throughout the party precisely because of the need to maintain revolutionary righteousness and revolutionary vigor which are needed in our endeavor to quadruple the country's total annual industrial and agricultural output value by the turn of the century -- a great goal set forth by the 12th National Party Congress. Comrades throughout the party should clearly understand the heavy historic task on their shoulders and, by acting in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, make the current party rectification a success in high standards so that our party will be the strong force at the core leading the cause of socialist modernization.

The current party rectification is now 8 months old, its development is generally and relatively healthy. The Central Committee has lost no time in settling the relationship between party rectification and the campaign to combat spiritual pollution, solved the relations between party rectification and economic work, and emphatically pointed out that party rectification will promote the economy and economic achievements will test party rectification. (Of course, this is said in the sense of economic work being the central task of the whole party; it does not mean that this slogan can be mechanically copied by all noneconomic work departments. Guiding the present party rectification to proceed in the correct orientation, these policy decisions have ensured our continuous political stability and promoted economic growth. It is especially true that the Central Committee's decision to further open the country to the outside world and accelerate the pace of administrative reform has boosted popular morale and the situation is getting better and better. This is the most advantageous condition for making the current party rectification a success in high standards.

To make party rectification a success in high standards, we must strictly act in accordance with the Central Committee's decision on party rectification and fulfill its four tasks: the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's work style, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of the party organization. In no way should the four tasks proceed perfunctorily. Of these four tasks, the first one is the achievement of ideological unity which means achieving an ideological unity throughout the party according to the four basic principles; unifying the ideas of party members on the basis of the party's line, principles and fundamental policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC central Committee, unifying them on the general goal set forth by the 12th National Party Congress to quadruple the country's total annual industrial and agricultural output value and on work to achieve the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out for a long time: "What is our primary task at present and for a fairly long historic period to come? In a nutshell, it is modernization. The destiny of our country and the fate of our nation will be decided upon whether or not we can realize the four modernizations. Under the present conditions in China, to ensure a success in the socialist four modernizations, we must adhere to Marxism and hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought. When you fail to promote the four modernizations and proceed from realities, you are divorced from Marxism and indulging in idle talk about it."

Comrades throughout the party must not be vague, but firm on this matter of principle which is related to the destiny of our country and our nation and concerns our adherence to Marxism or our paying lip service to it.

To achieve ideological unity and maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee, the crux lies in acting in accordance with the Central Committee's line, principles and fundamental policies and gearing the guiding ideas on work of one's own department or area to the party's general task and ultimate goal and to the requirements of reform. The Central Committee's decision on party rectification points out: "To maintain political unity with the Central Committee, one must integrate the limit, principles and policies of the Central Committee with the actual conditions of one's locality, department or unit; one must also bring into full play one's own initiative and creativity and work in an independent and responsible way." If the party organization of a department or locality does not quite understand the actual conditions of that department or locality and does not have a pretty clear idea of how to create a new situation and help fulfill the general goal, that party organization cannot be considered to have achieved ideological unity in high standards. The party group in the Ministry of Coal Industry, in carrying out comparison and examination, and the Guizhou provincial party committee, in launching party rectification, have closely integrated the actual conditions of the ministry and Guizhou Province with work to achieve the party's general goal. They have found the discrepancies between themselves and others, defined the guiding ideas and have thus met the Central Committee's requirements for party rectification that one must "discuss important matters, understand the entire situation, and exercise control over one's own department, locality or trade."

An important task in this regard is to continuously eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology and carry out education in totally disavowing the "Great Cultural Revolution" among party members. The party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee arises from a struggle against erroneous "left" and right tendencies, "leftist" ideology in particular, and from a disavowal of the "Great Cultural Revolution." If one still cherishes "leftist" ideology and still says that he was correct during the "Cultural Revolution" and that the faction he supported was correct or the faction that protected him was correct, one can not have a correct guiding idea, nor can he make the work to sort out the "three types of persons" and build the "third echelon" successfully. Thus, it is quite possible that party rectification may proceed perfunctorily. Disavowal of the "Great Cultural Revolution" does not mean settling old accounts, but educating all party members in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

While continuing to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideology, there must be resolute struggles against such rights ideologies as bourgeois liberalism, the idea of harming the public to benefit oneself, blind faith in everything foreign and insensitivity toward hostile elements' corruptive and sabotage activities. In a nutshell, there must be a struggle against "leftist" and right ideologies when they emerge. Only thus can we guarantee the thorough implementation of the correct line of the Central Committee.

Recently, the CPC Central Committee decided to devote several months to reform during party rectification after units undergoing the party rectification process have finished the task of comparison and examination. This will be the continuation and development of the previous task of simultaneous rectification and correction. It is an important step to persist in party rectification in high standards and prevent the party rectification process from proceeding perfunctorily. The CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has, in its Circular No 9, spelled out in explicit terms the key points and principal demands with regard to work of rectification and correction.

The correctness or incorrectness and the clear-cut or ambiguous content of the guiding idea of a department or locality will be tested during the stage of rectification and correction. It is correct that simultaneous rectification and correction has been emphasized in the past. Problems discovered during party rectification, especially those bitterly complained about by the masses, will hurt the people's enthusiasm if these problems are shelved and not corrected. They will weaken the confidence of the comrades both inside and outside the party during the current party rectification. Henceforth, the guidelines for simultaneous rectification and correction will still be thoroughly implemented. All problems that can be immediately solved must be solved with determined efforts and there will be no excuses for procrastinating their settlement. Special efforts are needed to deal with cases of power abuse for personal gains and with serious problems of bureaucracy which are not responsible for the party and the people. We must not belittle or neglect these cases and problems. Cadres who have serious problems in this regard must be removed from their posts without hesitation. Simultaneous rectification and correction of some minor issues and offensives is not enough. A new situation in socialist modernization can be created only by grasping the major problems of one's own department, locality, or unit; arousing the masses to discuss these problems thoroughly; drawing up a feasible plan for rectification and correction and putting it into practice.

To persist in party rectification in high standards is a demand presented to us by history. The CPC has been active for 63 years. Of these, 28 years were devoted to democratic revolution and a period of 35 years has been spent in socialist construction. During the democratic revolutionary period, our struggle witnessed twists and turns for 22 years until the Yanan rectification campaign which swept out the influence of Wang Ming's "left" deviation mistakes and achieved a high degree of ideological and political unity of the entire party. Democratic revolution developed like a hot knife cutting through butter until nationwide victory was won. In carrying out socialist construction, we have both positive and negative experiences and particularly many fresh experiences have been gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We will proceed with the current overall party rectification in high standards, further eliminate the influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and of the erroneous "left" and right tendencies before that chaotic event, earnestly start from the actual conditions in China in doing things but not from book worship, persist in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity of the entire party. We will certainly be able to take the road of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics and our cause of socialist modernization will develop like splitting a bamboo. This is the hope of the people of all nationalities in the country and is the fighting goal of all our Communist Party members during the current party rectification.

#### Celebration Held

OW301646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- More than 10,000 veteran officials and officers gathered in the Great Hall of the People here this evening to usher in the birthday of the Communist Party of China (CPC), which falls tomorrow. The CPC, now the Chinese leading party, was founded on July 1, 1921 in Shanghai. Among the celebrants were Chinese party and state leaders and retired veterans. They gathered in several halls to see feature films and traditional Chinese operas, while many pored over chess boards, played bridge or listened to Chinese and foreign music. The colorful gathering was arranged jointly by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel.



## Party Recruitment Viewed

OW010644 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- More than 4,800,000 people have been admitted into the Communist Party of China over the past five years, according to the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee. There are now more than 40 million members, 2,500,000 grassroots party organizations and about 9,000,000 cadres. Founded exactly 63 years ago on July 1, 1921, by about 50 communists, the CPC membership grew to 5,000,000 in 1949, the year when the People's Republic of China was founded. Membership has grown ever since, to 17 million by 1966. Despite the serious damage the party suffered during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), membership has grown to its present level. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held in 1978, a considerable improvement has been noted that in the party, healthy forces are gaining dominant positions as the first results of party rectification.

But the Central Committee still held that the impurity of party organization remained a serious problem. A Central Committee decision on the current nationwide party consolidation, adopted last October, stressed that elements who persisted in opposing and harming the party must be expelled.

It also stated that during and after the three-year consolidation, priority should be given to bringing into the party "outstanding people willing to dedicate themselves to the socialist and communist cause". The main task of recruiting new members at present, the decision said, should be aimed at the workers and staff members in the front line of industry, transport and communications, and finance and trade, young peasants, soldiers and officers, intellectuals in all trades and professions, and students. Greater attention should be paid to recruiting women and people of the ethnic minorities. This was in view of the fact that there were only a small number of party members in these areas. Because of a traditional prejudice against intellectuals, a large number of them who were qualified for party membership have not been admitted.

Among the 800,000 new members who joined the party in 1983, 80,000 were peasants, and party branches or cells are now being set up in most villages, agriculture-industry complexes and rural enterprises. About 150,000 specialists and professionals from all over the country have been admitted into the party over the past four years. In the central government organizations, 6,887 such people joined the party, accounting for 53 percent of new recruits. In Tianjin, 2,385 specialists including engineers, agronomists and physicians-in-charge were admitted into the party in the past year. Almost 10,000 college students are being admitted every year, and last year, 2,000 students in Beijing became members. Seven thousand others have applied for membership.

According to the party constitution, any citizen who has reached the age of 18 may apply for membership. An applicant must be recommended by two full party members. The application must be accepted by a general membership meeting of the branch concerned and approved by the next-higher party organization, and the applicant should undergo observation for a probationary period before being transferred to full membership.

PENG ZHEN, DENG YINGCHAO AT TIANJIN CPC MEETING

OW011153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1606 GMT 30 Jun 84

[By reporters Zhu Zemin and Shen Qifang]

[Text] Tianjin, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao addressed the second enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee this morning. Peng is a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, while Deng is also a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. They pointed out in their speeches that since the party was founded 63 years ago, it has led the people throughout the country in winning great and tremendous victories, and it surely can lead them in winning still greater victories in the future. They urged all communists to strengthen their party character with the increase of their party standing, to work under the guidance of the line of the party's 12th NPC, and to join people throughout the country in carrying forward the behest of the martyrs, bringing into full play the glorious traditions of self-reliance and hard struggle, and accomplishing a great undertaking, one never accomplished by our predecessors.

Comrade Peng Zhen led clandestine party operations in Tianjin as early as in 1925. Comrade Deng Yingchao was also one of the earliest party members in Tianjin. On the eve of the 63d anniversary of the party, the two revolutionaries of the older generation and pioneers of the revolutionary undertaking in Tianjin came to Tianjin on an inspection tour. They are very happy to see that Tianjin is making progress in all work. Today they attended and addressed the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee at the invitation of the municipal party committee, and joined 1,200 representatives of the party members on all fronts in Tianjin in celebrating the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (excerpts of their speeches will be transmitted separately).

Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee presided over today's meeting.

The speeches of Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao aroused repeated applause among the listeners. After they finished their speeches, Chen Weida, on behalf of the more than 400,000 party members and 8 million people in Tianjin, expressed thanks to Comrades Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao.

Peng Zhen Speaks at Meeting

OW020320 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 30 June 84

["Excerpts" of speech by Comrade Peng Zhen at 30 June enlarged meeting of Standing Committee of Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee]

[Text] Tianjin, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- Today, Sister Deng and I join the comrades in Tianjin in celebrating the 63d founding anniversary of the party.

I used to work in Tianjin when I was a young man. The main purpose of my current visit was to see the changes the municipality has undergone. During a tour by car yesterday I compared the new Tianjin with the old one and noted that the changes are great. They remind me of the great victories won by our party during the 63 years of its existence, developing from a small communist group with a few members to a party leading 1 billion Chinese people in building socialism in the People's Republic of China under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Initially, we spent 28 years displaying the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains," experiencing all sorts of hardships and continuously sacrificing lives in order to overthrow the three big mountains and found our People's Republic. Since then, the people are no longer oppressed slaves; they are the masters of the country and society. This was the first great victory, a victory that did not come easily.

After the founding of the country, we spent a fairly long period of time successfully completing the transition from new democracy to socialism and the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, thereby abolishing the system of exploitation of man by man and establishing the socialist system.

Under the socialist system our country has scored tremendous achievements in industry, agriculture, education, science, technology, culture and the work in other fields, bringing about a marked improvement in the people's livelihood. Take industry for instance, before liberation Shanghai was already an important industrial city; Tianjin was also one of the important industrial cities. At that time, though, we could not even make an automobile nor large precision machine tools. Now we can not only manufacture motor vehicles and airplanes but we can also launch a communications satellite. We have an independent and rather comprehensive industrial system and a national economic system. All of this did not come easily!

All of the great victories we have won in the past 63 years are victories of the party, the working class and people. They are victories won by integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

Of course, the great victories of the past 63 years were never smooth sailing. We suffered grave setbacks during the history of our party; before the Zunyi conference we lost 90 percent of our strength in the Red area and almost 100 percent in the White area. In more recent times, the decade of internal turmoils during the "Cultural Revolution" inflicted serious damage and losses to our party. But who corrected these mistakes? We did ourselves. To persist in seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes is a guarantee for victory.

A review of the tortuous path we have traversed during the past half century or so shows that enemies make trouble, fail, make trouble again and fail again until they reach their doom. This is their logic in dealing with the people. It also shows that we struggle, fail, struggle again and fail again until our victory. This is the logic of the people. This should sound familiar to comrades. Now we are carrying out the unprecedentedly great but arduous undertaking of socialist modernization. The burden is heavy and the road is long. As things always develop in the course of struggle between contradiction, nobody can say for sure that we will never make mistakes or encounter complications again. Then, in view of the victories we have already won, what shall we rely on in order to win new victories in the future?

In my opinion it is first of all necessary to rely on the party's correct line, principles and policies. Without the correct line, principles and policies we cannot win victories and we are doomed to failure. Now, with the correct line formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress and the existing Constitution approved by the 5th Session of the 5th NPC we have a correct line. As we relied on the correct line in winning victories in the past, we shall need the correct line to win still more victories in the future.

Second, the party and its members must persist in serving the people wholeheartedly. This is the sole purpose of our party.

Aside from serving the people's interests our party does not pursue any other special interests. Every party member must serve the people wholeheartedly, not halfheartedly. He should not work for his selfish interest, but for the people's interests. He should be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, to do his job well first and receive the reward later. He should not only do a good job at his post but he should also strive to do the work of his unit well. He should not pay lip service but take concrete action to serve the people wholeheartedly, that is, to struggle for the cause of communism. This is an expression of one's party character.

Third, it is necessary to persist in seeking truth from facts, uphold the truth, and correct mistakes at any time. Even though one wishes subjectively to serve the people, he may make mistakes. No one in the world is always correct. Everyone makes mistakes, but the mistakes are different in seriousness and nature. This is what Comrade Mao Zedong said. How should we deal with this question? We should seek truth from facts, uphold the truth, and correct mistakes at all time. When we have made mistakes we should correct them, and other people should help us do so. When other people have made mistakes they should correct their mistakes, and we should help them do so. Only in this way can we be sure that we are really serving the people. The party's consistent policy is to allow the perpetration of mistakes and the correction of mistakes: If a mistake has been perpetrated, it would be all right after the mistake has been corrected.

Fourth, we should uphold democratic centralism. Our party was founded on the basis of democratic centralism. As for our country, the state system is the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants, while its political system is also democratic centralism. Because of different work posts, different personal experiences, different angles from which to look at the question and different materials in their hands, our comrades often have different views on the same thing. This is normal. But how should we deal with this matter? We should implement democratic centralism and see to it that the individuals are subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the whole party is subordinate to its Central Committee, which is elected by the party's national congress. Not only should this be institutionalized but we should also form such a habit in handling various affairs. Otherwise, each would do what he thinks is right, and everyone would go his own way. If that were the case how could there be a party? The democratic centralism of our party was seriously disrupted during the "Great Cultural Revolution." We must reinstate it and carry it forward.

Fifth, the party and party members must strictly abide by the party Constitution and, at the same time, limit their activities within the scope permitted by the state's Constitution and laws. In our country the party leads the people to enact and also to abide by and enforce the state's Constitution and other laws. In the "Great Cultural Revolution," no attention was paid to the legal system, and a state of "absolute lawlessness" existed. The result of this was a gravely disastrous internal disorder which lasted 10 years. In view of this, we must develop socialist democracy, make perfect the socialist legal system, and see to it that socialist democracy is institutionalized and included in the law. The people of all nationalities in the country, all state organs and armed forces, all political parties, all social organizations, and all organizations of enterprises and establishments must limit their activities within the scope permitted by the state's Constitution and laws, in particular, they must strictly abide by the Constitution. No organization or individual should have such privileges as to transcend the Constitution and laws. Only in this way is it possible to reduce problems and easily correct the problems after they have appeared. Only thus can our country become rather capable of withstanding various dangers and overcoming various difficulties.



In addition to the above, let me say something about the questions of self-reliance and opening to the outside world. Opening to the outside world on the basis of self-reliance is a policy formulated by the central authorities. It is also clearly stated in the Constitution. What is the purpose of this? The purpose is to introduce advanced technology, equipment, and managerial experience from abroad into our country. After the founding of our country, we were once blockaded by the imperialists. Now that the situation has changed and conditions exist for opening ourselves to the outside world, we must learn and take over for our own use everything that is advanced and can serve our purposes. This will accelerate our program of socialist modernization. Advanced science and technology or advanced culture does not belong solely to a certain country. Instead, they can serve whomever obtains them. It won't do to close our door and seal our country off from the rest of the world. Moreover, if we have to think of a way to do everything, how can we advance our work? Why should we refuse to learn advanced things? Of course, with the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world some unnecessary and harmful things may also come in. In this regard we must always be sober-minded and alert; we must resist those unnecessary and harmful things.

As long as our party upholds the four basic principles and relies on workers, peasants, and intellectuals to develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system, make ceaseless efforts to improve various socialist systems, and work hard with self-reliance, we are bound to gradually achieve the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology and to build China into a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country.

#### Deng Yingchao Addresses Meeting

OW011155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1754 GMT 30 Jun 84

["Excerpts" of speech by Comrade Deng Yingchao at 30 June enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee]

[Text] Tianjin, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- Sixty years ago I joined the Communist Party of China in Tianjin. Celebrating the party's 63d birthday here today, 60 years later, together with all of you, my heart is filled with emotion. Witnessing our party's great victories and the remarkable changes Tianjin has undergone, I am very excited. As one of the few lucky survivors from among the comrades-in-arms and close relatives who shed their blood over the years, I feel still that I have a great responsibility and that I should, together with all of you, wage an arduous struggle and carry forward the behest of the martyrs in order to do a still better job of revolution and construction in our country.

The natural law of celebrating a birthday is that our party has become 1 year older, as has every member's party standing. Every Communist Party member must ask himself whether he wholeheartedly supports and struggles for the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee or works for his selfish interests and whether or not he has enhanced his party spirit as a result of his lengthened party standing. A Communist Party member should forever retain his revolutionary vigor and the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and should, until the final moment of his life, realize that he has not fulfilled the duty of serving the people because it is a boundless undertaking. Only by doing so can he live up to the honorable title of a Communist Party member.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened, we have scored tremendous achievements in work in all fields.



Every Communist Party member must bear in mind that the success of the third plenary session has not come easily and has been won after our party paid a grave price and learned bitter lessons. While celebrating the party's birthday, we should not be complacent with the victories we have earned, but should also think about our errors and lessons. We should guard against arrogance and think about how to keep a clear head in order to continue to advance and how to remold ourselves in order to continue to advance and how to remold ourselves in order to become a qualified Communist Party member.

Sixty years ago when I joined the party in Tianjin, I swore that I would struggle through to the end for the cause of the proletarian revolution and for the liberation of all mankind, that I would steadfastly adhere to that stand, and that I would observe party discipline, accept the assignment the party gave me, and guard party secrets. After I joined the party, I decided to dedicate myself to the party. At that time, we never gave a thought to personal gains or losses, were ready to sacrifice our own lives for the cause of revolution at any time, and never thought that we could live until today. That oath has frequently echoed in my mind over the past 60 years and has been used by me to evaluate our party members. Because of the damages caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, some party members have become ideologically numb and have not guarded party secrets since the "Cultural Revolution." That problem should be solved in the course of party rectification.

In 1959 I stayed a couple of days in Tianjin and I have stayed here for a few days this time. I am delighted to see the new look the municipality has taken on between my two visits. I hope that the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and all party members in the municipality will guard against arrogance despite their achievements, not fear difficulties, maintain a clear head in the face of their victory, and lead the people of the whole municipality to win more and greater victories.

#### YANG DEZHI DISCUSSES ACCELERATING ARMY REFORM

OW290550 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0057 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 29 Jun (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of the PLA General Staff, urged commanders and fighters throughout the Army to further emancipate their minds, brace oneself in the spirit of reform, accelerate the pace of reform, create a new situation in army construction and work hard to build the PLA into a modern, regular and revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics. He was speaking at the commencement ceremony for the Shijiazhuang Army School's 1984 graduating cadets on 26 June.

Yang Dezhi said: Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun of the Central Military Commission recently stressed time and again that the Army must carry out in-depth reforms centered on building itself into a modern, regular and revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics and in the interest of improving its capability for self defense under modern warfare conditions. This is the general goal of creating a new situation in army construction as well as the principle guiding reforms in our Army. Yang Dezhi said that the Army should pay attention to the following five aspects in the process of reforms: 1) to further emancipate the mind and brace oneself in the spirit of reform; 2) persistently adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and take the road of reform which conforms to the characteristics of our Army; 3) be bold in making explorations and make a relatively bigger breakthrough at the Army's organizational structure; 4) vigorously carry out reforms in military training and improve our Army's combat capability under modern warfare conditions; and 5) reform the work of our Army's military academies and schools in accordance with the requirements of "gearing this work to the needs of modernization and of the world and the future."

He said: To build our Army into a modern, regular and revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics will be a great transformation in the history of this Army since its founding. To bring about this transformation, the entire Army must further emancipate the mind and brace oneself in the spirit of reform. It is necessary to continuously eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and solve problems pertaining to ideology, institutions, policy and methodology that have prevented us from advancing for a long time. We should disengage ourselves from the old, habitual forces. Efforts are needed to overcome the passive wait-and-see attitude and the way of thinking of cowards and sluggards who depend on others for everything. We should do away with the erroneous tendency of "always do things according to the book, act as one is told by his superiors but do not do things on a solid basis." If these problems can not be solved, all reform efforts will be empty talk.

Yang Dezhi said: In carrying out reforms in our Army, we must adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and follow the road of making reforms that conform with the special features of our Army. In addition to these essential characteristics such as upholding the party's absolute leadership over the Army, strengthening political and ideological work and adhering and giving full play to the fine traditions of the People's Army and the people's war, there are also following several principles that all of us need to follow:

First, the starting point of all reforms must be placed on meeting the needs for future war. The fundamental aim in carrying out reform is to fight war and enhance the combat effectiveness of the Army.

Second, it is necessary to closely link needs with possibilities, and correctly handle the relationship between national economic construction and national defense work.

Third, efforts must be made to carry out reforms on the basis of the existing equipment.

Fourth, it is essential to selectively learn from the experience of foreign armies and promote such experience in our own Army.

Fifth, we must not forget about preparedness against war while carrying out all types of reforms. It is imperative to closely link reform with our efforts to strengthen preparedness against war. The starting point of all types of reforms must be placed on and be conducive to preparedness against war. Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to have strong motive force and clear-cut aims in vigorously carrying out reform, to steadily and healthily forge ahead and achieve our general goal in army construction at an earlier date.

Yang Dezhi said: In recent years, China has made rapid progress in promoting national economic construction. One of the important reasons for this is its strenuous efforts in restructuring the economy. The Second Session of the Sixth NPC had decided to regard the practice of further restructuring the economy as a focal point. This has reflected the tremendous significance of the reform of economic systems in promoting the four modernizations program. The reform of our Army must also be carried out with the reform of our economic systems as the focal point to make breakthroughs in reforming our Army.

Yang Dezhi said: In recent years, our Army has reformed its training programs quite briskly, scoring tremendous achievements. At present, we must pay attention to the following points in reforming our education and training programs in the whole Army:

1. 2 Jul 84

K 11

CHINA  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. We must continue to do a good job in realizing the fact that the reform of education and training programs is a strategic issue. This constitutes the prerequisite in carrying out reforms in training. 2) It is essential to regard the contents in reforming the training programs as the core in reforming the education programs. 3) It is necessary to boldly reform the training system. 4) Training should be hard, strict, and geared to the needs of actual combat. Efforts must be made to increase the degree of difficulty and intensity in training.

Yang Dezhi emphatically pointed out: To carry out reform is a form of revolution. It will invariably involve the various types of work in the Army, and touch on the thinking of all the comrades. Therefore, we must strengthen our political and ideological work in the course of making reforms. He called for efforts to successfully carry out political and ideological work to ensure the fulfillment of the entire task of reform in the whole Army and to solve all types of ideological problems in the course of making reforms so that they would steadily and healthily develop along the path charted by the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission.

YANG SHANGKUN, YU QIULI SPEAK ON NAVY CONSTRUCTION

OWO20357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1819 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, delivered speeches today at the meeting of military and political cadres of leading naval organs at and above the division level. In their speeches, they emphatically pointed out: The entire Navy must keep pace with the new situation in opening to the outside and making reforms, successfully carry out its work in navy construction and offer new contributions to building and safeguarding the motherland. They encouraged all naval units to stay ahead in this respect.

In their speeches, Yang Shangkun and Yu Qiuli hailed the Navy for its tremendous achievements and progress made in the past few years and its good results in carrying out party rectification. They emphatically pointed out: All naval units, particularly those in the cities which are open to the outside, must keep pace with the new situation of opening to the outside, study and cope with the new situations, and solve new problems which crop up.

Efforts must be made to carry out education on opening the country to the outside, take into consideration the needs of the nation in an overall manner, and correctly handle the relations between army building and economic construction. It is essential to continue to emancipate our thinking, eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideas, and overcome the traditional concepts of closing the nation to the outside and achieving self-support and self-sufficiency. It is necessary to unify the ideas of all of the people on the basis of the guiding ideology that the policy of opening to the outside is "not aimed at imposing restrictions, but at continuously opening wide" and to support and defend the policy of opening more cities to the outside with actual deeds. Efforts must be made to strengthen political and administrative work; persistently carry out education on upholding the four basic principles and on patriotism; help the broad masses of cadres and fighters consciously observe the regulations and decrees in the special economic zones; and enhance the dignity and the prestige of the state and the Army. It is imperative to improve the style of work of the leadership as well as its work methods; observe the guidelines in carrying out reforms and creating a new situation in special economic zones and in cities open to the outside; and promote army building.



In close connection with the actual situation in the entire Navy, Yu Qiuli also dwelled on the issues of building basic-level naval units under the new conditions. He stressed the following points: 1) It is necessary to lay a good foundation for all basic-level units. Whether the combat strength of a naval unit is strong depends on the basic-level units. 2) It is absolutely necessary to raise the cadres' military and political qualities. Cadres at all levels must be competent in doing their own jobs at their own level and in their own fields. Only by strengthening basic training and the training under various complicated situations, will it be possible to meet the fighting requirements in a future war. 3) It is imperative to strengthen the sense for organization and discipline in all naval units. The more modernized a unit is and the higher the technical nature of the branch of military service is, the greater efforts are needed to strictly observe discipline.

#### NAVY TO BOOST FIGHTING CAPACITY AT SEA

OW300827 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 29 Jun 84

[By reporter Zhao Qi]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA) -- The party committee of the PLA Navy has called a meeting of military and political cadres at and above the divisional level to sum up typical experiences to be used as guidance for various units to boost their fighting capacity at sea. Naval vessels have always been known as knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive "floating factories on the water." Since the 1970's, the People's Navy has made constant efforts to update its equipment and has been marching in the direction of missiles, electronic equipment, and automatic devices. How to keep up with the new trend of equipment modernization has become a fresh question of national construction. At the above-mentioned meeting, experience was introduced by a number of naval vessel units and flight groups which have more than 20 years of experience in safe sailing and which have performed their fighting duties in an outstanding manner. The Navy party committee decided to commend these advanced units. Meanwhile, in view of the problems existing in some units, the Navy party committee stressed that the more modernized a unit is, the more it needs to strengthen its work of revolutionarization and regularization. It said that naval vessels carrying out fighting duties at sea should organize and manage themselves in the same way as a large-scale industrial enterprise and turn themselves into "floating factories on the water" with a high sense of organization and discipline. The advanced naval vessels commended by the Navy party committee have the following valuable characteristics: They have vigorously grasped their revolutionarization and regularization without letup under the new historical conditions; resolutely implemented various statutes, orders, rules, and regulations; and carried out political work in conjunction with the whole process of training at sea. This has aroused a high sense of political responsibility on the part of the new generation of seamen who have cherished their ships, applied themselves to painstaking study and rigorous training, and improved their thinking, work style, and technical skills to meet the needs of using modern weapons and equipment. Owing to this, they have been able to perform various fighting duties at sea in an outstanding manner and have become shock forces safeguarding the waters of the motherland.

#### ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS IN AIR FORCE CPC PRAISED

OW301156 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 30 Jun 84

[By reporter Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- Senior and intermediate intellectuals of the PLA Air Force who have been recruited into the party in recent years have demonstrated their wisdom and talents and made fresh contributions to the Army's modernization.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; party committees at all levels in the Air Force have constantly eliminated the "left" ideological influence and given priority to recruiting intellectuals into the party in order to expand the party's contingent and accelerate the Army's modernization. At present the overwhelming majority of the senior and intermediate intellectuals in the Air Force have joined the party. Having fulfilled their long-cherished aspiration, these comrades are putting more energy into their work by displaying higher revolutionary spirit and making stricter demands on themselves in accordance with the requirements for Communist Party members. An investigation of nine units directly affiliated with the Air Force shows that the nearly 200 middle-aged intellectuals recruited into the party in recent years have outstanding contributions to the Army's modernization. Some 150 of them have been awarded for meritorious service. In the past few years 55 middle-aged intellectuals of a research institute of the Air Force have honorably joined the party and 29 persons have been awarded scientific research achievement prizes for having acted as vanguards and models typical of Communist Party members in scientific research.

#### COMMENTATOR URGES REMUNERATION FOR INTELLECTUALS

HK300729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Give Intellectuals the Remuneration They Deserve"]

[Text] The salary of a university graduate is less than the actual income of a servant. The income of an intellectual who is 40 years old or so is less than that of an apprentice who is 20 years old or so.... This is a phenomenon that is not rarely seen in our society today. This phenomenon has also shown that the party's policy for intellectuals has not yet been truly implemented.

During the early and mid-1950's, the remuneration for intellectuals was comparatively reasonable. Later, due to the deviations in the party's guiding thought, the policy toward intellectuals became more and more "leftist." Politically, intellectuals were regarded as the bourgeoisie. Economically, the remuneration for intellectuals was reduced under the pretext of "narrowing the gaps between mental labor and physical labor." The income of intellectuals was thus reduced. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," a campaign of criticizing the so-called "three famous" and "three high" policy and advocating the so-called "erecting an equal sign" was extensively launched. Mental work was thus condemned as worthless. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, intellectuals have played an ever more important role in the four modernizations. More and more people have understood this. Intellectuals have naturally become a part of the working class. However, the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, has not been conscientiously implemented toward intellectuals.

Marxism maintains that mental work is complicated work, and that it deserves higher remuneration. Economically developed countries in the world have a higher scientific and technical level. One of the most important reasons for this is that they have regarded knowledge and intellectuals as the most precious wealth. They provide intellectuals with higher pay for their hard work. Ours is a socialist country that is comparatively backward, economically and culturally. The number of intellectuals in our country is limited.



To accelerate the pace of the building of the two civilizations, we should show more concern for and cherish intellectuals, and give full play to their role. Comrade Chen Yun points out: "We should clearly explain to the people that those who are better educated and doing mental work should earn more than those who are less educated and doing physical labor. This is in accord with socialist economic law and the long-term interests of the people. If we fail to do so, we will not be able to promote our science and technology as well as productive forces." ("Selected Documents on the Problems of Intellectuals," p 175)

To solve the problem that mental workers get less remuneration than they deserve, we should follow the principle of walking on two legs. On the one hand, the state should regard the improvement of the living standard and conditions of intellectuals (especially middle-aged intellectuals) as a capital construction, and resolve to increase the salaries of intellectuals. In recent years, much work has been done in this respect. However, due to the limited financial resources of the state, it is difficult to solve the problem of remuneration for intellectuals being too low in one swoop. On the other hand, various localities and units should do everything possible within their own financial capacity to expeditiously increase the remuneration of intellectuals. Zhuzhou's Electronics Research Institute and other units are bold in carrying out reforms. They have concluded contracts with other units based on royalties, and follow a responsibility system inside their units based on research projects. All this has promoted economic construction and the development of scientific research work, and increased the incomes of those research personnel who have made contributions. Various localities and units should learn from this successful experience.

RECTIFICATION COMMISSION ISSUES CIRCULAR NO 9

OW010104 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 30 Jun 84

[XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1434 GMT on 30 June transmits a "public notice" requested that the "full text" of the following item be published as the leading article on the front page of all papers and broadcast by the central broadcasting station and that "detailed excerpts" be broadcast by the central television station]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has issued its Circular No 9, requesting all units engaged in party rectification to begin the stage of rectification and correction after their work of comparison and examination has been basically completed. The circular also contains explicit stipulations on the key points and principal demands regarding the work of rectification and correction. The full text of the circular follows:

Circular of the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification Concerning the Stage of Rectification and Correction To Be Initiated by All Units Engaged in Party Rectification Following the Basic Completion of Comparison and Examination

(Dated 30 June 1984)

The first group of units engaged in party rectification is now earnestly proceeding with the work of comparison and examination, and some of them have, by and large, already completed this work. On the whole, party rectification work in most units is healthily developing, and comparison and examination are being conducted in a serious or relatively serious manner. There are some units, though, that did not set high standards and strict demands in this regard. Moreover, in conducting comparison and examination, an extremely small number of units have even failed to earnestly comply with the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification and the demands set forth in Circular No 7 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, thus evoking serious complaints from the masses.

It is hoped that the party organizations of these units will quickly change this state of affairs by raising their awareness and taking effective measures. Party committees and leading party groups of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, and of all departments and commissions of the CPC Central Committee and state organs should earnestly strengthen their guidance and supervision of the work of comparison and examination in their subordinate units engaged in party rectification.

After the basic completion of comparison and examination, all units engaged in party rectification should spend about 3 months' time doing in-depth work of rectification and correction. Only after this can they begin the next stage of work.

Party committees at all levels must deeply understand that the stage of rectification and correction, in the wake of comparison and examination, meets the requirement of the development of party rectification work itself, accords with the aspiration of the vast numbers of party members and nonparty masses, and is a vital step to ensure that there is no perfunctoriness in party rectification.

Making the purpose of party rectification clear, the CPC Central Committee's decision points out at the beginning: The general purpose of the present party rectification is to carry out an overall rectification of the ideology, work style, and organization of our party in order to ensure victory in attaining the great objective of quadrupling the nation's annual gross value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century as set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, and to guarantee success in building China into a modern, culturally advanced, and highly democratic socialist country. Every stage and task of party rectification should be carried out in close connection with the fulfillment of this general purpose. In accordance with this general purpose, the main theme of the work of rectification and correction is to further solve the principal problems on ideology, the work style, organization, and discipline existing in the party on the basis of comparison and examination, raise still higher the ideological level and work level of the whole party, strive to eliminate all kinds of striking obstacles to the present system of reform and economic development, and see to it that party rectification will really effectively promote reform, economic construction and all other work. To this end, all units engaged in party rectification must make special efforts to grasp the following tasks during the stage of rectification and correction:

1. Further correct the guiding thought for the work in various fields. Party committees and leading party groups of the units engaged in party rectification should continue to emancipate the mind, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of boldness making advances and blazing new trials, eliminate the influence of "left" ideas and work style, overcome the thinking of sticking to the old ways, and correct the guiding principles for various fields of work in their respective localities and departments -- such as economic, political, cultural, education, and organization work -- so that they will meet the needs of reform and the requirements of the general task and objective of the party. With regard to the current regulations, systems, and measures in their respective localities and departments, anything that is old and outdated and is not in keeping with the general task and objective of the party should be promptly reformed as long as conditions are ripe for making immediate reform. If such conditions are lacking and it is impossible to make immediate reform, efforts should be made to create such conditions in order to carry out the reform step-by-step. In some cases, supplementary corrections should be made to perfect the regulations, systems, or measures.

It is imperative to give scope to one's enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity. If the reform falls within the scope of one's functions and powers, and if one has made sufficient study and is sure that the reform will promote the development of various work and will play a leading role, he may then "proceed with the reform first and report it later" rather than wait for instructions from the higher authorities. However, if it involves more units and it is not a matter that one can decide upon himself, he should then make positive efforts and take the initiative to propose a reform plan and submit it to the higher authorities for consideration and decision.

2. Make serious efforts to eliminate factionalism and enhance party spirit. The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee unequivocally pointed out. The "Great Cultural Revolution" was an internal disorder which was mistakenly initiated by the leaders and utilized by the counterrevolutionary cliques and brought grave disasters to the party, the state, and our people of all nationalities. Factionalism was a product of this internal disorder. The overwhelming majority of the masses joining the mass organizations of various factions at that time were good or relatively good, and only very few were bad elements. Generally speaking, though, all of those organizations, whatever factions they belonged to, came into being and carried out their activities under the guidance of the erroneous theory of so-called "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." For this reason they were all wrong, and the allegation that a certain faction was "always correct" is entirely untenable. As a result of the efforts made to eliminate chaos and restore order since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, much of the factionalism left by the "Great Cultural Revolution" has been eradicated. Yet in some departments and units factionalism still finds clear expression. All units engaged in party rectification must give the broad masses of party members in-depth education in order to enable them to entirely negate the "Great Cultural Revolution." It is also necessary to restudy the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and strive to eliminate factionalism ideologically, politically, and organizationally. Leading cadres must enhance their party spirit and play an exemplary role in this work. On no account should they become an umbrella for factionalism. Those party cadres and party members who continue to persist in factionalism or carry out factionalism in a disguised form and interfere with party rectification and other work must be dealt with seriously. This is an important guarantee for the fulfillment of the overall task of party rectification and for the advance of our program of the four modernizations.

3. Thoroughly investigate and handle serious bureaucracy and cases of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gains that cause heavy economic or political losses to the state. By correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification in the preceding period, we have done a great deal of work and achieved preliminary results in correcting the bureaucracy of the party's irresponsibility to the people, and in correcting the unhealthy tendency of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gains. However, we must remember that this task is still very arduous and that we still need to make great efforts and must not treat it lightly. Some units are not attaching sufficient importance to these unhealthy tendencies. They regard them as "minor matters" that are irrelevant to our efforts to achieve ideological unity and to assume a correct ideological and political line and correct guidance for work. Other units dare not deal with tough cases in connection with problems like these. Full of misgivings, they are not making rapid progress in their work. We should pay full attention to this situation and promptly improve it.

We should organize a work force to conduct a thorough investigation and handle the major unsettled cases of bureaucracy that still seriously obstruct our work, particularly those cases of serious bureaucracy concerning operations and management which cause the state heavy losses. Bureaucrats who are the principal persons to blame, seriously neglect their duties, and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition should be resolutely removed from office. We should accelerate investigation and confirmation of the major cases of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gains that have been exposed and have caused the most complaints among the masses. We should sternly deal with those involved according to party discipline and PRC laws; we should never tolerate and appease them. At the same time we should, in the course of investigating and handling these cases, seriously sum up our experiences and lessons, firmly strengthen education in ideology and work style among the party members and cadres, and actively study how to improve the system to effectively prevent bureaucracy and the problem of taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gains. During the rectification and correction stage, the party committee or the leading party group of a unit and its principal leading members should be held accountable if they fail to solve the problem of serious bureaucracy and the problem of taking one's position and power to seek personal gains existing in the unit.

4. Seriously solve the major problems existing in the leading bodies. All units undertaking party rectification should further solve such problems as disunity, the practice of what I say goes, and soft, weak, and lax leadership existing in some leading bodies in the course of continuing the heart-to-heart talks, criticism and self-criticism, and in the course of improving the party's democratic centralism and other systems of political life and work. The party committees and leading party groups of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, and various departments, ministries and commissions under the Central Committee and the State Council should investigate and understand the situation of the leading bodies of their subordinate units. The leading bodies should be promptly and resolutely reorganized or readjusted if they are controlled by the "three types of persons" or other persons with serious problems, or if they are in a state of paralysis or semiparalysis because of other reasons. We should resolutely promote to leading posts those outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who adhere to correct ideological and political lines, display strong party character and a spirit of blazing new trails, and have knowledge and ability to organize and lead. We should resolutely transfer those leading cadres who are indeed incompetent and make proper arrangements for them, so that the leading bodies at all levels will become a strong core leading the masses in creating a new situation for the four modernizations.

The above-mentioned four tasks are the emphases of the work of rectification and correction, the primary requirements of rectification and correction, as well as the primary criteria for appraising the results of the work in the rectification and correction stage. All units undertaking party rectification must make overall arrangements and do the work of this stage well according to these emphases and requirements and in consideration of their own specific realities. Moreover, they should see to it that the rectification and correction are arranged in conjunction with the sorting out of the "three types of persons," other party rectification work, the economic work and other work, so that they promote each other.

#### CPC REGULATIONS ON EDUCATING CADRES IN THEORY

OW280931 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee recently worked out "regulations on the regular education of cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory."



The "regulations" said: Reform the education of cadres in theory and turning the development of this education into regular practice is an important and pressing task for the entire party. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, make overall arrangements, and carry out this work in a down-to-earth manner.

The "regulations" said: In order to further improve government administration, open to the outside world, pave the way for socialism with Chinese characteristics, and develop China into a modern, highly civilized, democratic, and socialist nation, the broad masses of cadres must work hard to raise their standards in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, master the Marxist-Leninist stand, views, and methods, study the new situation, and solve new problems. This is the fundamental guarantee for correctly implementing the party's line, principles, and policies and for triumphantly developing socialist modernization.

The "regulations" pointed out: Due to the influence of "leftist" errors over a protracted period, particularly owing to the sabotage activities during the decade of chaos, cadres suffered a serious setback in their education in theory as they did in their education in professional work and in general knowledge. They wasted so much time that even now a large number of cadres know little of basic Marxist-Leninist theory. All of this prevented the cadres from raising their political standards. This has also been one of the important causes of impurity in ideology, organization, and work style in the party. This kind of situation is incompatible with the development of socialist modernization.

According to the different nature of the cadres' work in the various fields of endeavor and the different levels of their general knowledge, the "regulations" have set different requirements in carrying out theoretical studies. These requirements are generally divided into the following three levels:

Level A: Leading cadres and reserve cadres at and above the county level, cadres doing political work in organs and units at and above the county level, and professionals doing ideological work with senior middle school or higher education should systematically study Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, and basic issues of Chinese revolution and construction. The level of the various academic courses should match the general political courses taken by college students majoring in liberal arts.

Level B: Professional and technical cadres and cadres doing managerial and administrative work with senior middle school or higher education should take two courses, introduction to Marxism and the basic issues of the Chinese revolution and construction. The academic level of these courses should match those of the general political courses taken by college students majoring in physical science or engineering.

Level C: Cadres with junior high school education should study political and theoretical courses taken by students of senior middle schools or of special or technical secondary schools (common knowledge of dialectical materialism and political economy). Those with many years of work experience and certain political and ideological knowledge may apply to take directly Level A or Level B courses on a voluntary basis.

Cadres in districts inhabited by people of minority nationalities should also study Marxist theory on the various nationalities and the party's nationalities policy.

The "regulations" pointed out: It is necessary to take the above-mentioned courses in close connection with the study of the original works of Marxism. Efforts must be made to implement the principle of integrating theory with practice and to make use of basic Marxist theory as well as the Marxist stand, views, and methods to improve ability in analyzing and tackling actual problems.



The "regulations" said: Cadres must basically fulfill their task of studying theory by 1990. Overall arrangements must be made to allow cadres to leave their jobs once every 3 years to engage in theoretical studies for half a year. Each course in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory usually lasts about 1 and 1/2 to 2 months. Cadres are encouraged to study the courses in their spare time, should more time be needed to finish a course. Those cadres who have completed Level A or Level B courses are encouraged to continue studying Marxist-Leninist theory. Particularly, leading cadres at and above the county level should continue to study the classic works of Marxism-Leninism as well as other Marxist-Leninist writings. At the same time, efforts must be made to link the study of vocational work with the study of related Marxist-Leninist works to improve ability in exercising leadership. Cadres who have completed Level C courses should go on by taking Level B or Level A courses.

The "regulations" said: The task of educating cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory should be carried out by the party schools and cadre schools at all levels, institutions of higher learning, special and vocational secondary schools, and other types of schools in society. Every type of school must further tap the potential of educating cadres at various levels and in various forms by offering various courses. Efforts must be made to run more classes and offer general courses or single subject courses in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. An educational base area may also be set up by a number of schools by running branch schools and establishing branch departments in order to educate more students. Due to existing limits, only a few cadres can take courses at regular schools and institutions. In educating a large number of cadres, we must mainly rely on the various types of schools in society. We must seek to achieve our goal by running various schools in a decentralized manner and encouraging cadres to study theory by themselves. In the meantime, we must centralize our guidance and conduct unified examinations. "Small gatherings" of cadres who are divorced from their production tasks for a short time (some of them are called "gatherings for reading purposes") continue to be an important form of educating cadres. We must continue to bring their role into full play and conduct such gatherings in close connection with other forms of education. We must constantly improve their quality and gradually regularize this practice. We must vigorously develop the television university and the spare-time university, make full use of radio and television stations, offer correspondence courses in educating cadres, and give full play to modern teaching methods. Radio and television stations must consider opening up new channels for teaching through television. Efforts must be made to set up and improve the examination system for those who study theory by themselves. Regardless of what kind of form we adopt in educating cadres, we must ensure high quality.

On the issue of conducting examination and evaluation and keeping education records, the "regulations" said: After completing the specified course in Marxist-Leninist theory, all cadres must take a rigorous test and have the results evaluated. These results should be used as an important criterion in assigning, selecting, and promoting cadres. Those who have passed the test should be issued certificates of completion of the course taken.

The "regulations" pointed out: Besides studying Marxist-Leninist theory in a systematic manner, all cadres must also persistently and regularly carry out political studies in order to ensure that they clearly understand the guidelines laid down by the central authorities and correctly implement the various principles and policies of the party.

The "regulations" emphatically pointed out: Carrying out education among cadres on the study of theory is an important component part of training cadres and a major task in building the contingent of cadres. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership in a down-to-earth manner and make arrangements in an overall manner. The propaganda departments must help the party committees work out plans to educate cadres on the study of theory, give guidance in teaching, and strengthen the training of teachers.

It is essential to pay attention to helping party and government cadres at and above the county level in studying theory. Efforts must be made to improve material conditions (including funds and capital construction projects) which are indispensable in carrying out such education among cadres. We must courageously make reform, carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner, work hard to create a new situation in educating cadres on the study of theory, and ensure that the afore-mentioned task of educating cadres are basically fulfilled by 1990.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SHIELDING SHORTCOMINGS

HK291348 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Do Not Shield Shortcomings"]

[Text] Some leading cadres are not pleased when shortcomings of those who work under them are brought to light. They feel offended. They do not help those who have shortcomings to overcome them but try to cover them up and defend them. This is quite a common phenomenon.

As a matter of fact, it is impossible to cover up shortcomings. The more they try to cover them up, the more serious the shortcomings will become. Why is it that although some people are aware of the seriousness of their shortcomings, they do not care about them? They feel secure in the knowledge that someone at a higher level become increasingly serious. It is possible that some people shield shortcomings because they try to take good care of others. However, this practice is very harmful. Covering up faults and publicizing merits and tolerating shortcomings will often lead to abetting evil. Only by adhering to principles and setting strict demands on others are they really taking good care of others. They should welcome criticism from organizations at a higher level against those who work under them. They should welcome all the more criticism from other organizations or from the masses against those who work under them.

Outwardly, shielding shortcomings is shielding the shortcomings of organizations or people who are directly under them, but as a matter of fact, they are shielding their own shortcomings. Shielding shortcomings is nothing more than trying to save face and fearing to "hurt" those who are dear to them and have worked under them for a long time. They worry even more that a slight move in trying to investigate and affix responsibility of leadership will affect the situation as a whole and they will then be in an embarrassing situation. Therefore, whenever problems of organizations or personnel under them are mentioned, an especially sensitive nerve will be stimulated and they will think that others are finding fault with them. Therefore they will immediately try to explain them away.

Shielding shortcomings is itself a shortcoming and is something which leading cadres must avoid.

At present party rectification is underway and supervision and criticism of the masses is indispensable if we want to make it a success. Many provincial party committees have decided to ask the people to expose the dark side of things in newspapers. Some county party committees even award those who make criticism. All these are expressions of not trying to shield shortcomings. Those comrades who, to this date, still continue to shield shortcomings should realize how wrong they are and abandon this practice.

XI ZHONGXUN VIEWS TREATMENT OF YOUNGER GENERATION

HK291243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Xi Zhongxun: "Have A Correct Attitude Toward the Younger Generation Who Have Gone Through the Years of Turmoil"]

[Text] As you may recall, young people now about 28 years old had their 10th birthday during the early years of the "Cultural Revolution," and those now 35 or 36 years old were just youngsters of 17 or 18 then. Given such drastic turmoil as the "Cultural Revolution," if these young people in their teens or early twenties did something wrong, the main blame should not be placed on them. Of course, this does not apply to a small number of people whose cases were particularly serious. In those special circumstances, even some of our old comrades who had participated in the revolution for many years could not clearly realize the evil nature and harmfulness of the "Cultural Revolution" and also said and did something wrong at the initial stage of the movement. Although many young people were influenced by the erroneous "leftist" ideology and behaved in a sort of frenzy, the reality of life has gradually made them skeptical about what they were told and has enabled them to gradually realize the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution." They have made active efforts to correct such mistakes and have joined forces with the party and the people in the tit-for-tat struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Having been poisoned and having had a traumatic experience, the younger generation which has gone through years of turmoil has been tempered in the special circumstances that young people in other periods cannot experience. So we must never undervalue their experience gained through the 10 years of turmoil.

DENG XIAOPING WRITES NAME OF MEMORIAL HALL

OW012227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Shanghai, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the 63d founding anniversary of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the name of the Memorial Hall at the site of the First CPC National Congress. The name of the hall written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping was engraved on a teakwood board measuring 206 centimeters in length, 27 centimeters in width, and 4.5 centimeters in thickness. An unveiling ceremony for this board was held today at the Memorial Hall at the site of the First CPC National Congress. Renovation of this memorial hall began in 1950. It was officially opened to the public in 1952. During the past 30 years or so, close to 6 million people -- including both Chinese and foreigners -- have visited this memorial hall.

FUJIAN CPC HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW011438 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] On 26 June the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of party rectification guidance groups and general offices for party rectification in various provincial-level departments and organizations. They discussed issues on how to strengthen leadership, correct party style and carry out party rectification in the course of making reforms by those units that belong to the second group to engage in party rectification. Hu Hong, permanent member of the provincial CPC Committee, and Mao Duo, member of the liaison group of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification under the CPC Central Committee stationed in Fujian, attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

In his speech, Hu Hong pointed out: To study and carry out party rectification while making reforms is extremely important in the course of party rectification. Study is the foundation for party rectification, while carrying out party rectification in the course of making reforms is a step further; that is, to practice what has been studied. It is necessary to study the documents for party rectification and the line, principles and policies laid down by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Efforts must be made to promote education for overcoming factionalism and strengthening party spirit. It is essential to thoroughly negate the role of the "Cultural Revolution," to analyze and combat factionalist practices in close connection with the current views that prevail in one's mind and one's own unit, to enhance one's own awareness and strengthen party spirit, and to identify oneself with the central authorities politically.

Hu Hong also pointed out: Efforts must be made to do a good job in carrying out party rectification in the course of making reforms. First of all, it is necessary to tackle issues by following the correct guiding ideology in one's own professional field, to eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideas on the basis of the resolution on party rectification and circular No 7 of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, and to further improve our work in the field of the economy. After conducting comparisons and checkups, the various units and organizations belonging to the first group for party rectification still need to devote some of their time to continuing to carry out party rectification and make reforms. Emphasis must be placed on eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas, on handling major and important cases, and on combating bureaucracy and serious unhealthy practices that violate laws and discipline in one's own unit.

In his speech, Mao Duo pointed out: In all fields of endeavor, we have set things right since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, we are still faced with many problems. We still need to further clear away the influence of "leftist" thinking. Some comrades have regarded what is socialist as "revisionist" and "capitalist" practices. Therefore, the greater efforts we exert in eliminating the influence of "leftist" thinking, the better can we emancipate our thinking. This is one of our important tasks in party rectification. Another task for party rectification is to purify our party organizations, weed out the "three types of persons" and thoroughly do away with factionalism. Factionalism was created during the "Cultural Revolution." It is entirely incompatible with the nature of the party and the interests of party members. We must solve this problem in the course of carrying out party rectification.



We must also tackle issues with regard to party style as well as issues in strengthening our sense of organization and discipline and issues in exercising democratic centralism. We will not be able to fulfill our tasks for party rectification if we fail to settle those questions.

Mao Duo pointed out: Generally speaking, we have scored some achievements in doing the work of party rectification in the province. However, we still need to strengthen our leadership, augment our strength, and select and promote some of our retired cadres to help carry out party rectification so that they may bring into full play their positive role in passing on their experience and in helping and guiding the young cadres. In the course of carrying out party rectification, we must also train more competent cadres and select and promote them into the third echelon.

#### XINHUA RIBAO CALLS FOR ROOTING OUT FACTIONALISM

OW290456 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Completely Negate the 'Cultural Revolution,' Thoroughly Eliminate Factionalism"]

[Text] To completely negate the "Cultural Revolution" is a question to be further solved ideologically in the present party rectification.

The "Cultural Revolution," mistakenly launched by the then leader and taken advantage of by the counterrevolutionary cliques, was a kind of domestic turmoil which brought great suffering to the party, the country and the people of all nationalities. A definite conclusion on this was reached in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." All party members should conscientiously study this "resolution," unify their thinking according to the guidelines set forth in the "resolution" and completely negate the "Cultural Revolution." Most comrades in the units where party rectification is being carried out have done so, but a very small number of comrades have failed to do so. Taking an ambiguous attitude toward questions concerning the "Cultural Revolution," they allege: "We should look at the 'Cultural Revolution' from the standpoint of 'one dividing into two,' and it is not true that no single good thing was done in the 'Cultural Revolution.'" Some of them even intentionally or unintentionally use the language of the "Cultural Revolution," such as this or that grouping, the lofty and the humble. Some of them even say: "Although the two groups were wrong, the situation would have been worse if our group had not implemented policies better." Still others recognize the "Cultural Revolution" as wrong, but they do not admit that what they did in the "Cultural Revolution" was wrong. While engaging in study, they just talk about the "brilliant victories" they won, not the "defeats" they suffered; some of them just talk about what happened in the distant past, not what has just happened. Comrades with such manifestations actually have not completely negated the "Cultural Revolution" ideologically. What does it mean to completely negate the "Cultural Revolution?" It means negating not only the erroneous theory of the "Cultural Revolution" but its erroneous practices; it means negating not only the plans of the "Cultural Revolution" but the activities carried out by various groups according to those plans; and it means negating not only the "Cultural Revolution" in principle but the specific mistakes one made in the "Cultural Revolution." Only by so doing will it be possible to eliminate the "leftist" influence and other negative effects the "Cultural Revolution" left on people's minds; only thus will it be conducive to achieving unity in thinking, eliminating factionalism, ferreting out the "three types of people" and purifying one's own thinking in the comparison and examination phase.



Our comrades should soberly note that since the "Cultural Revolution" was essentially wrong, this or that grouping was also wrong. Those who went through the "Cultural Revolution" have been more or less ideologically influenced by it. Of course, not everyone has to pass a test in the present party rectification, and party organizations will no longer raise questions about comrades who made mistakes of a general nature in the "Cultural Revolution." However, as far as we party members are concerned, we should set strict demands on ourselves and seize the opportunity of party rectification to conscientiously purify our thinking and to learn beneficial lessons. This is absolutely necessary.

As for some comrades who made serious mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution," it is all the more necessary for them to make serious self-criticism. Because the historical conditions in which comrades made mistakes in the "Cultural Revolution" were special, our party has adopted a policy of understanding toward them and will not go too far in investigating their individual responsibility. However, those who made mistakes should not excuse themselves for such mistakes or even try to cover them up. Subjectively, they should make sincere self-criticism. Now some comrades' consciousness is very low and they always think that they can get by. In fact, however, others have a lot of complaints about them. Some only pretend not to know that others have complaints about them; in the present party rectification, they pretend to be ignorant of their own mistakes or just keep silent about their such mistakes. Thus, it is difficult for people to work with them; so they always remain in a passive position. All erring comrades should believe that the party relies mainly on the consciousness of all party members to carry out the present party rectification, that no one can or will suppress anyone else as people did in the "Cultural Revolution" and that we should rectify our own unhealthy tendencies, if any. As for comrades who made serious mistakes, they should be mainly encouraged to understand their mistakes; if they cannot understand their own mistakes for the time being, we can wait for them to do so. At the same time, all erring comrades should also believe that since comrades are reasonable, they will not be overcritical of you, not to mention pushing you to the wall, provided you examine your own mistakes. In short, all misgivings are unnecessary, and the only correct attitude is to conscientiously examine one's own mistakes. By so doing, you will be able to gain the initiative and to make others change their opinions about you. Otherwise, if you remain unaware of your mistakes when party organizations are waiting for you to examine your mistakes, you will find yourself in a rather passive position in the later stages of party rectification.

Attention should also be paid to the problem of factionalism. The factionalism left over from the "Cultural Revolution" can be said to be a collection of all corrupt practices of factions and trade associations in Chinese history. As everyone knows, such corrupt practices have a very bad influence and are extremely harmful. But some people have not yet broken with factionalism. Because of factionalism, some units have failed to achieve unity for a long time. Some comrades draw distinctions between people by mainly considering whether or not the latter supported them during the "Cultural Revolution." Those who supported them then are correct, and those who failed to do so are wrong. This is obviously a manifestation of factionalism. The result of this is that good comrades are suppressed or wronged and bad elements may escape being branded as such. In the present party rectification, the party organizations of all units should pay close attention to this problem and educate all comrades to thoroughly eliminate factionalism and to strengthen their party spirit and unity in order to bring about a new situation in all fields of work.

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES INTELLECTUALS

OW291245 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, and other leading comrades cordially received (Wang Yimin), a provincial model worker and outstanding film producer, and all the comrades attending a discussion meeting of intellectuals at the Jiangxi guesthouse on 28 June. Bai Dongcai encouraged them to continue to work hard and make new contributions to the four modernizations.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Dongcai emphatically discussed the question of implementing the policy on intellectuals. He said: We must affirm that we have done a great deal of work and made great achievements in this respect. However, we have not solved our problems once and for all. First, some persons still fail to change their views on intellectuals and are still under leftist influence. In order to solve problems we must first have a correct view of intellectuals. Only if we have a correct view of intellectuals, can we correctly implement the policies concerning intellectuals. At present, we must solidly implement these policies for the sake of intellectuals. He emphatically pointed out: In short, we must take the initiative, work and struggle to implement the policies on intellectuals. The party committees and governments at all levels as well as the broad masses of cadres and intellectuals must take the initiative, strive to do meticulous work, and dare to struggle against unhealthy tendencies. Everyone should act to ensure the implementation of the policies concerning intellectuals.

Comrade Bai Dongcai inquired about the present condition of Comrade (Zhang Jiefeng), an engineer of the Nanchang wristwatch plant, praised him for daring to struggle against unhealthy tendencies, and encouraged intellectuals in the province to dare to struggle and take the initiative as Comrade (Zhang Jiefeng) has done.

Present at the reception were Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangxi; (Wan Shaofen), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; Fu Yutian, head of the preparatory group for the provincial Advisory Commission; Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Liang Kaixuan, vice governor of Jiangxi; (Zhou Nanshu), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

GUANGDONG HOLDS FORUM TO MARK CPC ANNIVERSARY

HK300853 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] To mark the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China on 1 July, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee yesterday held a forum that was attended by the Propaganda Department directors of the schools of higher education and by the grassroots backbone party members in Guangzhou. The forum demanded: All party organizations of the schools of higher education in our province must strengthen party building in the schools of higher education with the spirit of rectification and correction of defects. They must vigorously do a good job in developing party members from among university students.

The forum pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the schools of higher education in our province have absorbed a large number of outstanding university students into the party. This has played a very good role in strengthening party leadership over work concerning students. However, this work is still a weak link in party building in the schools of higher education. We must, through party rectification, strengthen it so as to further develop and strengthen the ranks of the party in the schools of higher education.

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

HK300815 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The ninth meeting of the sixth regional People's Congress Standing Committee held its plenary session today [29 June]. At the session, Zhong Feng, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, relayed the spirit of a report made by Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, on 28 May at a forum attended by members of the NPC Standing Committee, people's congress delegations, and responsible people from people's congress standing committees from all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

Comrade Peng Zhen emphatically spoke on the relationship between the NPC Standing Committee and local people's congress standing committees, and how local people's congress standing committees should carry out their work.

Vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Gan Guaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, Zhang Jingning, and members of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee attended today's session. Responsible people of Labor and Personnel People's Court, the regional People's Procuratorate, the regional Labor and Personnel Department, the regional Civil Administration Department, and people's congress standing committees from all cities and counties attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

In the afternoon members of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee discussed in groups the spirit of Comrade Peng Zhen's speech. They also put forth many suggestions on how local people's congress standing committees should properly carry out their work.

GUANGXI ISSUES REGULATIONS ON RURAL ECONOMY

HK300423 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Today's GUANGXI RIBAO carried on page 1 the regulations adopted on 25 June by the regional CPC Committee and People's Government on implementing Central Document No 1 and enlivening the rural economy.

The regulations say: Document No 1 of 1984 from the central authorities pointed out that the focal point of this year's rural work is, on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the responsibility system in production, to raise the level of productive force, to dredge the circulation channel, and to develop commodity production. This is a prime issue covering the overall situation, which must be grasped firmly and properly.

The regulation says: We must admit Guangxi's backwardness and do all we can to catch up, so that the region's rural areas will become rich as soon as possible. This is an ardent expectation of the CPC Central Committee for us as well as the basic guiding thought for all rural work. We must eliminate leftist influence, emancipate our minds, relax policies, boldly explore, and courageously carry out reforms. We must, proceeding from developing rural commodity production on a large scale, abandon the idea of paying attention only to planting, and develop agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry, forestry, and sideline production simultaneously, along with carrying out the combined operation of agriculture, industry, and commerce, thus opening up a road for rural areas to become rich. We must vigorously strengthen social service work and gradually establish a relatively perfect service system for commodity production so as to meet the needs of the rural areas in the fields of technology, funds, supply and marketing, storing, processing, transport, market information, and guidance on business operations.

All state-run economy departments and all trades must treat the strengthening of social service work as an important concern of reform and undergo a thorough change in guiding thought, management systems, rules and regulations, and business operation style so as to provide excellent service to the peasants.

Regional cooperative economic organizations must also shift the focal point of their work to serving peasants, bringing into full play the role of cooperative economic organizations.

The regulations are divided into 10 parts:

1. Continue to stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output.
2. Reasonably readjust the internal structure of agriculture.
3. Vigorously develop forestry.
4. Greatly develop town and township enterprises.
5. Vigorously support specialized households and various economic combinations.
6. Develop rural transportation in various channels.
7. Attach importance to the exploitation of intellectuals and the cultivation of talented people.
8. Properly carry out economic and technological cooperation inside the region and with units outside the region.
9. Help old revolutionary base areas, minority nationality areas, mountain areas, border areas, poor areas, and difficult households change their appearance.
10. Firmly grasp the planning and experiment of the building of small market towns.

#### HENAN PARTY ORGANS CARRY OUT RECTIFICATION

HK290432 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Since organs at the provincial level began party rectification in the middle of November last year, through some 6 months' study of documents, they have unified thinking, conducted simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and corrected unhealthy trends, such as taking advantage of power to seek personal gain and pursuing bureaucratism. In the course of comparison and examination, they have achieved marked results.



At present, they are intensively studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. The situation in economic work and in the reform of all aspects of work is very good.

In accordance with the decision of the central authorities on party rectification and with the specific arrangements of the provincial CPC Committee, all units at the provincial level which are carrying out party rectification have done four things in a down-to-earth manner in two stages -- studying documents and comparison and examination:

1. They have studied documents and have unified thinking. All units have conducted special-topic study and discussion with stress on the three issues which have a bearing on the overall situation -- understanding of the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, understanding all objectives of struggle put forward by the 12th CPC Congress, and the work and principles of their own units. They have heightened their consciousness to keep in line ideologically and politically with the CPC Central Committee and have made greater efforts to study.

2. They have correctly conducted criticism and self-criticism and have done a good job in comparison and examination. In party rectification in organs at the provincial level, after entering the stage of comparison and examination, all units have universally held heart-to-heart talks and have created a democratic atmosphere. They have further understood the main problems of the party groups, CPC committees, and individual leading members. They made full preparations for comparison and examination. In the course of comparison and examination, the party groups and the CPC committees of the great majority of units have conducted collective examination and the majority of leading cadres have conducted individual examination with stress on the general aim and requirements of party rectification this time, on grasping the main problems, on giving prominence to eliminating leftist influence, on being bold in giving prominence to eliminating leftist influence, on being bold in carrying out reform, and on the key point of striving to create a new situation. They have formulated a series of feasible measures for rectification and correction of defects. Moreover, all units have universally conducted education in strengthening party spirit and overcoming factionalism and have achieved relatively good results.

3. In connection with realities, they have conducted simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

4. They have stepped up the reexamination of people of the three categories. All units have resolutely and carefully done a great deal of work and have laid a foundation for the registration of party members and for the formulating of organizational measures at the next stage.

To ensure that party rectification is not carried out perfunctorily and superficially, centered on the general aim of party rectification, the majority of units have seriously applied the guiding ideology that party rectification is used to promote reform and economic construction. They have attached importance to the solution of the problems of their own units' work and principles.

The general aim of party rectification this time is, in the final analysis, to do a good job in the four modernizations and to create a new situation. Therefore, in the course of unifying thinking and of comparison and examination, many units have used party rectification to promote the economy and have used the economy to examine party rectification. They have seriously solved the problems to which the work and principles of their own units are subject and serve the general aim and the general task of the party.

In this aspect, the provincial Textile Industry Department and the Grain Bureau have created very good experiences. In the course of party rectification, proceeding from the realities of all textile departments and affiliated organizations, the provincial Textile Industry Department has organically combined the unification of thinking, simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, and economic construction to promote reform and the development of our province's textile industry. In the course of comparison and examination, centered on the issue of how to create a new situation in our province's grain work, the provincial Grain Bureau party group has repeatedly examined the main problems existing in work and principles. It has put forward a series of plans and measures for reform. Its method of work shows that once the work of all units and departments is subordinated to the general aim, the enthusiasm of the party members and the masses for reform will be aroused and they will discuss reform, vigorously conduct reform, and strive to become pathbreakers in reform to create a new situation.

#### HUBEI CPC HOLDS MEETING ON INTELLECTUAL POLICY

HK280924 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Recently Comrade Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over and convened a conference of the provincial CPC Committee's leadership group for work concerning intellectuals, to seriously discuss and analyze the situation in examining the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals throughout the province.

After affirming the achievements in implementing the policies toward intellectuals in the preceding period and analyzing the main problems now existing, the conference put forward the following demands regarding how to do a good job in this examination work from start to finish:

1. It is essential to continue to heighten understanding. In light of the problems discovered in the preceding examination, we must continue to use sufficient forces to resolutely break through obstructions so that the party's policies toward intellectuals can be implemented in an all-round way in all places, departments, and units.
2. It is necessary to continue to step up the solution to problems. In examination work we must not merely issue documents and listen to reports; we must shun empty talk and must do more practical work. We must learn from Yicheng County CPC Committee's work style and leadership method of conducting serious examination and quickly solving problems so as to achieve effective results in examination work. We must correct, in a specified period of time, the malpractices of delaying the handling of some problems, of reluctantly handling problems, of doing work perfunctorily, and of trying by every means to find a pretext for not doing work. We must strictly criticize and educate the organizations and individuals who violate the party's policies toward intellectuals and must even take organizational measures. The examination and acceptance of the departments and units which do not solve problems very well cannot be hurriedly organized. We must avoid examination work done in form only and perfunctorily and superficially.
3. With the spirit of reform, we must do well in examining the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. We have not solved some problems for a long time mainly because we stick to old ways, are influenced by leftist ideology, and are fettered by old conventions and dare not eliminate them. Now, to implement the policies toward intellectuals, we must break with conventions. So long as it is correct, we must make a prompt decision, must quickly go into action, and must not wait. We must arouse the enthusiasm and creativeness of all places and departments and, with the spirit of initiative, must create a new situation in work concerning intellectuals.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS CLOSE OF HUNAN CPPCC SESSION

HK290255 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC concluded on 28 June. The closing ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in the province Mao Zhiyong, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zheng, Zhou Zheng, Luo Qinan, Shang Zijin, Ding Weike, Wu Zhiyuan, Chen Yuntian, (Cao Ketian), and (Jin Feng).

HUNAN RADIO URGES ELIMINATING LEFTIST INFLUENCE

HK280452 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Station commentary: Continue To Emancipate the Mind and Speed Up the Pace of Reform"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the focus of attention for the people throughout the province, has concluded victoriously. This was a session to mobilize the people of the province to further emancipate their minds and speed up the pace of reform. It was a meeting of democracy and unity.

Hunan has scored some success in carrying out a series of reforms in many sectors in recent years. However, due to reasons of ideology and work, the pace of reform has not been fast and the achievements have not been as good as they should have been. We must clearly understand the situation, strengthen our sense of urgency over carrying out reform, and vigorously stimulate the progress of reform in Hunan, centered on reforming the setup and opening up to the world.

The key to speeding up the pace of reform lies in further emancipating the mind. Due to the protracted influence of leftist ideology, at present certain comrades are still unable to distinguish between socialism and capitalism. There are all kinds of old conventions in their minds, and they dare not boldly carry out reform. In order to press ahead with reforms, it is essential to continue to eliminate leftist ideological influence, further emancipate our minds, and resolutely get rid of those outdated habits and conventions.

Premier Zhao Ziyang has pointed out: There are two fundamental hallmarks of socialism: public ownership of the means of production, and distribution according to work. So long as they conform to these two basic principles and benefit the people's affluence and the country's strength, all reform measures are socialist and must be vigorously promoted and actively implemented. Leaders at all levels must enhance ideological understanding and stand in the forefront of reform.

SPECIAL POLICIES FOR FARMING, STOCKRAISING IN XIZANG

OW301422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Lhasa, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Authorities in Tibet have decided to adopt more flexible policies for farming and stockraising to accelerate economic growth.

Terms of contracts signed by individual peasants and herds people in the autonomous region for tending collective plots or livestock have been extended to 30 years. This is double the normal terms in practice in other parts of China.

Under the new policies, individual contractors have the right to decide on what to raise and sell, and the government will no longer assign quotas in planting crops, raising animals or for state purchase.

Trees and grass planted on wasteland, hillsides or river banks now belong to the cultivators, and can be inherited or transferred.

Individual families specializing in farming, livestock raising or other occupations are now eligible to receive preferential treatment in securing bank loans, equipment, materials and technical training.

As a result of policies operating in Tibet since 1980 in accordance with Communist Party Central Committee directives, the income of Tibetan peasants and herds people has risen steadily.

Last year, although Tibet was struck by one of the worst droughts in history, their per capita income still averaged 216 yuan -- a 70 per cent increase over 1979.

The autonomous region's decision to adopt more flexible policies for farming and stockraising than those applied in other parts of the country is aimed at doubling the income of Tibetan families over the next five years.

Other measures that have been taken to speed up economic development include tax exemptions for agriculture and stockraising until 1990, strengthening economic exchanges with other regions, introducing advanced equipment and technology and inviting scientists and technical experts to help with Tibet's economic development.



TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS CPC MEETING

## Chen Weida Addresses Meeting

SK210401 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The second enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the municipal CPC Committee was held at the Youyi Club this morning. Attending the meeting were Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; Jin Zhaodian, head of the Tianjin liaison group under the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission; and (Cheng Zhiping), deputy head of the Tianjin liaison group under the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission.

Three subjects were discussed at the meeting: First, party rectification; second, urban reform; and third, opening to the outside world.

Comrade Chen Weida presided over today's meeting and spoke. He said: The guiding ideology in this meeting is to emancipate the mind, seek unity of thinking, accelerate urban reform, step up the opening to the outside world, raise economic results and speed up Tianjin's four modernizations.

On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee, Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, reported on the examination and comparison on party rectification work conducted by the Standing Committee of the municipal CPC Committee.

Participating in the meeting were Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee, deputy mayors, advisers to the municipal People's Government, Standing Committee members of the municipal Advisory Commission, Standing Committee members of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee, responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District, responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, and offices subordinate to the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Government, and the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and principle responsible comrades of various districts, counties, and bureaus. Some 500 people attended the meeting. The meeting will last for about 10 days.

## Lauds Deng Yingchao Speech

SK240435 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, relayed Comrade Deng Yingchao's speech delivered at the Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee at the second enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the municipal CPC Committee. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, set forth demands on the participants. He said: Comrade Deng Yingchao's speech is a document of great leading value. The CPC committees and the relevant departments at all levels should conscientiously make arrangements for studying this speech so as to deepen education on the united front work policy.

The General Office of the municipal CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday calling on various district and country CPC committees, all departments and commissions of the municipal CPC Committee, the leading party groups and the CPC committees of various state organs, and the party group of various mass organizations to study Comrade Deng Yingchao's speech delivered at the Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee while studying Comrade Zhao Ziyang's government work report.

The circular notes: Studying this speech is important to implementing the policies of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and of treating each other with sincerity and of sharing weal and woe, overcoming the leftist influence on united front work, and creating a new situation in united front work.

#### Units Discuss Reform, Progress

SK250334 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Summary] "On the mornings of 23 and 24 June, the second enlarged session of the municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee held a plenary meeting to exchange typical experiences in carrying out urban reform. Attending the meeting were Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zhang Zaiwang, Wu Zhen and Tan Shaowen, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee; Jin Zhaodian, head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission; and (Cheng Zhiping), deputy head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission. The meeting was presided over by Wu Zhen and Tan Shaowen, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee, and by Xiao Yuan, Standing Committee member of the Municipal CPC Committee."

At the meeting, responsible comrades of the Tianjin Port Office, the Hongqiao District Vegetable and Foodstuffs Company, and some other units introduced their experiences in boldly carrying out reforms in line with their own reality; in breaking with the situation in which enterprises eat from the common big pot of the state and workers and staff members eat from the common big pot of enterprises; in mobilizing the enthusiasm of enterprises, workers, and staff members; and in raising their economic results. Responsible comrades of the Tianjin Textile Industrial College and the Tianjin Scientific and Technological Development Center also introduced their experiences in giving play to the role of intellectuals and serving economic construction while carrying out reforms.

#### Chen Hears Report

SK260205 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The second enlarged Standing Committee session of the municipal CPC Committee held a plenary meeting this afternoon. At the meeting, Ma Hong, president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, was invited to make a report entitled "The New World Technological Revolution and China's Reform System and Open Policy."

Attending the meeting were Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; some Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee; Jin Zhaodian, head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission; and (Cheng Zhiping), deputy head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission.

## Peng Zhen Attends Meeting

SK020351 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 30 June, at the municipal Youyi Club, Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, received all participants of the second enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the municipal CPC Committee and representatives of party members on all fronts in the municipality and celebrated the 63d anniversary of the CPC's founding together with them.

When Comrades Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao stepped on the rostrum, a warm applause broke out in the hall. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting held on 30 June were Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen and Tan Shaowen, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Zhao Jiang and Pang Xiuting, principle responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin; and Song Zhenchun and (Wu Zhen), principle responsible persons of the Tianjin Garrison district. Also attending were Wang Houde, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Wang Sudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo and Chen Yiyi, Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee; Jin Zhaodian, head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission (Cheng Zhiping), deputy head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission; Xing Yanzi, member of the CPC Central Committee staying in Tianjin; Li Huifen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee; Hao Tianyi and Wang Peiren, vice chairmen of the municipal Advisory Commission; Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Yu Fujing and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Liu Jinfeng and Li Langqing, deputy mayors of the municipal People's Government; Mao Changwu, advisor to the municipal People's Government; Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Lou Ningxian, Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun and Liao Canhui, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Tan Songping, secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; Wang Jiaxiang, (Shen Ningyan), (Wang Jinshan) and (Guo Congqi), responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin; (Xiao Cunying), (Li Shi), (Li Li), (Zhu Biao) and (Du Weizhuang), responsible persons of the Tianjin Garrison District; Zheng Wantong, secretary general of the municipal CPC Committee; and Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal People's Government. Comrades Liu Gang and Li Yanwu also attended the meeting.

A total of 1,200 people attended the second enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the municipal CPC Committee.

## Chen Weida at Closing Session

SK020820 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Excerpts] On 1 July, the 63d anniversary of the CPC's founding, the 12-day second enlarged Standing Committee Meeting of the municipal CPC Committee concluded successfully.

On 30 June, Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, attended this meeting and made important speeches, thus greatly inspiring the participants.

At yesterday's closing ceremony, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, gave a summing-up speech. Attending the ceremony were Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; some Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee; Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, Jin Zhaodian, head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission; and (Cheng Zhiping), deputy head of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission.

In his speech, Chen Weida first outlined the achievements scored by the second enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the municipal CPC Committee. He said: The fact that Comrades Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao attended our meeting and made important speeches has greatly inspired us. During the meeting, participants discussed party rectification, reform, and the open policy, and put forward many good suggestions and opinions. One of the important achievements scored by this meeting is that we straightened out relations among our current tasks. In order to carry out reforms, to open to the outside world, and to meet the new world technical revolution, we must pay attention to and achieve success in party rectification and improve the party leadership through rectification.

Comrade Chen Weida set forth three suggestions on how to strengthen party leadership in the next stage and to make an even greater development in municipal economic work.

He said: First, we should unify our understanding; conscientiously study the party's lines, principles, and policies; deepen our understanding of the significance of party rectification, reform, and the open policy; acquire a clear understanding of the current international, domestic, and municipal situations, the current economic situation, and the development of the new world technical revolution, and fully notice the necessity and urgency of accelerating urban reform. At the same time, we should notice that the current reform is in its transition period and the conditions for a comprehensive reform have not yet matured. Therefore, in line with reality we should not only overcome the ideology of sticking to old ways, but also guard against impetuosity so as to ensure a sound development of the reform and the open policy.

Second, we should conscientiously sum up and popularize the experiences of various fields in carrying out reforms. Over the past few years, many units and departments have carried out experiments in the urban reform and initially probed into system reform, the reform of distribution methods, the utilization of foreign capital, and the combination of scientific research and production. We can now see that some experiences are worth using and popularizing. These experiences will benefit many enterprises. At the same time, new experiences will be accumulated through popularization of these experiences.

Third, we should be confident of party rectification, the reform, and opening to the outside world and should be bold in exploration and practice. We should boldly popularize all the methods which are conducive to developing production, raising economic results, promoting technical progress, and improving the people's daily lives on the basis of developing production. Meanwhile, we should stay sober-minded so as to achieve a solid result in reform and avoid detours. After this meeting, the municipal CPC Committee's Standing Committee will set aside 3 months to conduct rectification and correction. One of our tasks is to streamline the organizations of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government and cancel all unnecessary ones so as to remarkably improve the work efficiency.

Comrade Chen Weida pointed out in conclusion: After this meeting, our tasks in party rectification, reform, and opening to the outside will be very arduous. We must put in a lot of hard work. All levels of principle responsible comrades should serve as real materialists, personally attend to experimental work, conduct investigations, and studies, and follow the mass line. Only by so doing can they acquire a definite idea of how things stand and be bold and resolute in handling affairs.



HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN VISITS YOUNG PIONEERS

SK300609 Harbin Helongjian Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 30 June frontpages a newsletter on Comrade Li Lian's visit on 22 June to reclamation workers of the (Xiangyang) Farm. This newsletter was entitled "Carry Forward the Pioneering Spirit and Plunge Into the Mighty Torrent of the Reform."

The (Xiangyang) Farm has been the cradle and the second hometown of Young Pioneers. Twenty-nine years ago, the Beijing Youth Voluntary Reclamation Team organized by Comrade Hu Yaobang first planted a red flag at this farm. Then, youths in Tianjin, Harbin, Hebei and Shandong have come here one after another and established in succession eight youths' collective farms.

After arriving at the (Xiangyang) Farm, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said to the members of the reclamation team with feeling: Everyone has his youth period. You are the first group who went to the border areas from the big cities since the founding of New China. You have dedicated your youth to the great northern wilderness. There is an account of your glorious contributions in Heilongjiang's construction history. Having conquered difficulties with firm confidence, great willpower, and arduous efforts, you have opened up a state farm covering 500,000 mu of land and produced over 1 billion jin of grain and soybeans. This is a great achievement. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, I would like to extend my cordial greetings to veteran and new members of the reclamation team.

Li Lian said: Comrade Yaobang is very concerned about you. Not long ago, he asked me about your situation. Li Lian called on veteran members of the reclamation team to continuously carry forward the spirit of pioneering the road of advance, plunge into the mighty torrent of the reform, and make good planning for the building of the farm so as to make a small change in 1 year, a bigger change in 2 years and a still bigger change in 3 years. The failure in building the farm in the past can be attributed to improper policies. Now, with proper policies, if we still fail in changing our situation, it will be our own fault.

When leaving, members of the reclamation team asked Li Lian to pass on their regards to Comrade Yaobang. Li Lian said: Yes, I will.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS CPC CONFERENCE

## Addresses Meeting

SK300551 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Addressing the ongoing provincial CPC Committee work conference, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu noted: Our province has scored initial success in its urban reform which is great in strength and impetus and quick in action. All people are in favor of reform and the atmosphere of reform is prevailing everywhere. Reform has become a strong desire of the broad masses of cadres and the people and an irresistible historical trend. All quarters are taking concerted actions and the trend of reform is spreading from one to all fields. A number of advanced persons who dared to blaze new trails, break through all kinds of obstructions, and carry out reforms boldly, including a number of successful exemplary cases, have emerged. Reform is promoting our province's economy to a further extent.

While fully affirming our province's achievements in urban reform, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu noted: Presently, the main obstructions hindering urban reform are the leftist influence and the old conventions on the part of some comrades. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: The following are some ideological problems where efforts to clarify and solve are required:

1. We should distinguish between ownership and operational rights. The past old convention maintained that the basic socialist feature is to make people's communes large in size and collective in nature. As a result, we confused the production scale and the mode of operation with the system of ownership. He said: The ownership and the operational rights are two related issues of different natures. So far, our reforms of the operational and management systems are only changes in the modes of operation. They do not mean any changes in the ownership system but more flexible modes of operation.

2. We should distinguish between the advantages of socialism with egalitarianism. In the past, the people refused to acknowledge that there should be differences in distribution. They were afraid of popularization. Therefore, they dared not support conspicuous households to become prosperous first and dared not give more remuneration to intellectuals who made great contributions. Actually, this is the revival of leftist ideas, aimed at evening up the rich with the poor -- an egalitarian idea and a distribution method created on the basis of the small-scale peasant economy. It is absolutely not a socialist distribution principle. He said: The gap between the rich and the poor is caused by advanced or backward enterprise management and by one's hard work or laziness. Popularization which some comrades are worrying about will not occur under socialist conditions. Therefore, our purpose in holding aloft the banner and shouting the slogan of distribution according to one's work is aimed at rewarding those who support the party's policies, have faith in the socialist prospects, and actively expand production, and those who have become prosperous through hard work and made contributions to the state and society.

3. We should distinguish between the planned economy with the restrictive market regulation and monopolistic operation. Due to the leftist influence, in the past we had a set of managerial methods which restricted commodity production by all possible means and rejected market regulation. We used to manage the economy with administrative means, neglected the regulatory role of economic levers such as prices, tax revenue, and credit in the national economy, which seriously affected economic development. Ours is a socialist country. Of course, we should practice the planned economy. However, the planned economy and market regulation must supplement each other. Overcentralized control and over rigid market regulation will surely restrict the development of the diversified economy.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: Only by really clarifying our understanding of building socialism with Chinese characteristics can we make a new breakthrough in reform.

#### Work Conference Ends

SK010454 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The work conference of the provincial CPC Committee concluded yesterday after a 6-day session. This conference was mainly devoted to studying and implementing further the important instructions made by Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades during their inspection tours of our province and Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, and to discussing definite ways to achieve success in urban reform.

Attending the conference were principle responsible persons of various city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural CPC committees; principle responsible persons of various departments at the provincial level; principle responsible persons of various large plants, mines, enterprises, institutions, and CPC committees of various universities and colleges; and principle responsible persons of various county, city, and district CPC committees.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu made a speech at the opening of the conference. Comrade Zhang Gensheng summed up the conference.

The conference maintained: The urban areas are the center of politics, economy, and people's spiritual livelihood. The development of the urban areas has an important bearing on the national economy as a whole. Now, a big success has been achieved in rural reform and commodity production has been developed rapidly. This has stressed the urgency of urban reform. We must accelerate urban reform to vitalize our province's economy.

Having reviewed our province's achievements scored in urban reform, the conference pointed out: We have just made a relatively good beginning in our province's urban reform. At present, although the reform is surging forward irresistibly and enjoys popular confidence, there still are many difficulties and obstructions in some spheres. The main reason is some comrades have failed to thoroughly break with left influence and outmoded conventions. Therefore, to overcome the obstructions in the reform, we must further enhance our understanding of the reform and continue to eliminate the left influence.

#### JILIN PARTY RECTIFICATION GROUP HOLDS MEETING

SK300604 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] On 28 June, the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting of the second group of provincial-level party rectification units. The provincial Armed Police Force, and the provincial Commercial and Light Industrial Departments gave reports on studying party rectification documents and using party rectification to promote reforms.

Comrade Wang Xianjin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the General Office of the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech.

The meeting called on the second group of party rectification units to exert special efforts to grasp three tasks well in the next step of party rectification:

1. They should conscientiously study party rectification documents well, conduct discussions on special topics in line with reality, further eliminate leftist influence, and purposefully conduct education on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution.
2. They should grasp party rectification in order to promote reforms. They should repeatedly study Zhao Ziyang's government work report delivered at the second session of the NPC and the directives of the central leaders given while inspecting the province, eliminate all ideological obstacles in the course of reforms, and strive to make a new breakthrough in the reform.
3. They should thoroughly discuss major problems of their own units and make new breakthroughs in checking the trends of abusing one's power to seek personal gains and of bureaucratism.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ADDRESSES NEW PARTY MEMBERS

SK010334 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] On the eve of 1 July, another group of old, middle-aged, and young intellectuals of the Dongbei Engineering Institute and the Shenyang Agricultural College gloriously joined the party. Yesterday afternoon, the 241 new party members of the institute and the college solemnly took the oath on being admitted to the party in front of the party flag.

Among these new party members, some are old intellectuals who have gone through all kind of hardships and difficulties and have been loyal to the party persistently; some are middle-aged intellectuals who have been a mainstay on the teaching and scientific research fronts; and some are this year's graduates who have resolved to serve where they are needed most. Professor (Ma Longxiang), who has contributed to China's education and scientific research work concerning the nonferrous metallurgical industry, has also realized his 30-year long-cherished wish. He said with feeling: Although I am over 60 years old, I am confident of serving as a qualified party member with my remaining efforts.

Attending the meeting for extending warm greetings were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, including Guo Feng, Sun Weiben, and Shen Xianhui; and Li Tao, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission and first secretary for the Shenyang City CPC Committee.

At the oath-taking meeting of the Dongbei Engineering Institute, Comrade Guo Feng said: Admitting intellectuals into the party is the demand of the times and the inexorable trend of history, and has extremely great and immediate significance to changing the structure of the party's ranks and improving the party members' scientific and cultural levels. In overthrowing the old world, intellectuals are needed. In building the new world, intellectuals are needed even more. Therefore, the party should own thousands upon thousands of specialists having a good command of scientific knowledge.

In his speech, Comrade Li Tao called on all party members and students of the Shenyang Agricultural College to work hard, vigorously train talented persons, and foster even more excellent talented persons so as to make new contributions to vitalizing the economy and further improving the people's material and cultural standards.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG POWER PRODUCTION -- As of 25 June, power plants across Heilongjiang Province had generated 7.5 billion kWh of power and prefulfilled the semiannual target by 5 days. By the end of June, a total of 7.7 billion kWh of power will have been generated, 51 percent of the annual quota. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84 SK]

HEILONGJIANG WHARF CONSTRUCTION -- On 26 June, the first phase of reinforced concrete wharf project was basically completed in Fuyuan County, Heilongjiang Province. The construction of this wharf started in September 1982. This wharf has three 1,000-ton berths which can basically berth various kinds of large and small ships. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jun 84 SK]



I. 2 Jul 84

C H I N A  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

KUOMINTANG SHELLING FROM JINMEN KILLS ONE 27 JUN

OW291653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Fuzhou, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Kuomintang troops on Jinmen Islands killed a Chinese People's Liberation Army soldier and wounded another two during an one-hour bombardment on PLA-controlled Jiaoyu Island on Wednesday, according to Chinese military officials.

The Headquarters of the PLA Fuzhou Military Area said that at 8:40 a.m. on Wednesday, an unidentified person sailed a bamboo raft from Jinmen's Caoyu Island to Jiaoyu. As it approached Jiaoyu, Kuomintang troops shelled both the raft and the island with 105-mm howitzers and 106.7-mm mortars.

More than 150 shells were fired between 8:45 and 9:47 a.m., and over 40 of them fell on Jiaoyu Island. Two PLA soldiers, Qi Yongxin and Gao Yucheng, were wounded, and a company medic, Cheng Guocai, was killed as he went to their aid.

The PLA Headquarters said the Kuomintang troops' actions ran counter to the common aspirations of the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. It would only underline their savagery and brutality, and would isolate them further.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES CHARGE OF KMT SHELLING

OW301533 Taipei CNA in English 1450 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Taipei, June 30 (CNA) -- The Defense Ministry Saturday denied as totally untrue and a deliberate lie the Chinese Communist charge that the Republic of China's troops bombarded the Communist-held islet of Chiao-yu off Fukien Province on June 27.

The Defense Ministry said that its investigation of the matter showed that the ROC troops on the offshore islet of Tsao-yu near Kinmen fired only at an unidentified bamboo raft about 1,500 meters northeast of the island, but never at the communist-held islet of Chiao-yu.

[Passage indistinct] the Peiping regime falsely accused that ROC troops on Matsu shelled at a Japanese merchant ship. Peiping's "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang and "Defense Minister" Chang Ai-ping, during their visits to Europe and the United States, also falsely charged that ROC troops on Kinmen fired at communist sailors, the ministry said.

These successive cases of distortion reflect obviously a deliberate plot on the part of the Peiping regime, said the ROC Defense Ministry, adding that the Republic of China Government is keeping a close watch on the situation. The ROC Government sincerely hopes that the international community would realize the communist plot and their real intriguing motive behind such lies, the ministry urged.

SPOKESMAN ON PRC PEACE OVERTURE, U.S. ARMS AID

OW291445 Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Taipei, June 29 (CNA) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan said Friday that consolidation of the whole people of the Republic of China is the most effective strategy to counter Peiping's aggressive attempt.

Commenting on a wire service report that while visiting Sweden early in June Chao Tsu-yang, "premier" of the Peiping regime, claimed that the Chinese Communists will not rule out the possibility to settle the "Taiwan issue" with force, Wang said that Peiping's aggressive attempt toward the Republic of China was again exposed. Moreover, the peace overture voiced by Peiping was a united front trickery of the Chinese Communists.

For the moment, Wang pointed out that this nation should seek consolidation among the people to reinforce the nation's strength to counter Peiping's ambition to grab Taiwan.

On the other hand, Wang called on the United States to handle the case regarding Washington-Peiping military cooperation with great care. He also urged the United States to provide sufficient sophisticated weapons for defense purposes to this nation.

Wang said that to ensure peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region and safeguard welfare of the countries in this region, the free world should in no way assist the Chinese Communists to expand its military power. Any form of military cooperation between Washington and Peiping is strongly opposed by this country, he maintained.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

3 JULY 1984

